# THE NEW ERA.

**KENNEDY & SMALL, Proprietors.**
**WILLIAM ROBINSON, Editor.**

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## COMMON SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency David S. Reid:

*Sir:* When the Common School system of North Carolina was first adopted we all began to congratulate ourselves on a bargain which had not been made, to wit, that the State or the law was to take off our hands all the trouble of educating our children.

It was considered that nobody now had any thing to do in the premises; a machine had been invented and started that would catch up all the ignorance and manufacture it into intelligence, would run of its own accord, keep itself regulated, mend itself, bring the raw article to its doors, put it in the mills by its own inherent power, and regulate its motions and its arrangements by its own violation. Wonderful machine! Such an engine never had been seen before, nor will [illegible] reason, memory and a wise foreckst ever be invented by man. All his inventions need his nursing care to make them useful; and of all others this is most needed by a system designed to enlighten, to moralize, and to fit for the trusts and responsibilities of men and women the rising generation of a great Republic.

For one I would not voluntarily live under any government that would take off my hands the care of educating my children; of the cost, so far as money is to be paid, I would willingly be relieved, but of the cost of care and oversight never, never would I consent to be discharged.

A government having such a power would be an intolerable despotism.

Your Excellency, having much experience of human nature, will doubtless agree with me in one conclusion, namely, that it is a slander on our race to say that the love of money is the ruling passion. Counting by heads, few, very few of the human family sell themselves to the sordid passion of gain merely for the sake of gain; the great majority are seeking ease, pleasure, to get rid of that doom pronounced on Adam and every son of his to make their bread by the sweat of their brow. To be able to get relieved of trouble, in some way, is the great aim of a vast majority of mankind; and in aiming at this goal, or rather at the goal of happiness, they forget what really constitutes the pleasures of immortal being.

God made labor our duty, and as he is all beneficence he made our duty our happiness.—Every trouble he imposes on us is really a blessing; and if our children, like brutes, could take care of themselves as soon as born, there would be no such thing as family ties, filial reverence, fraternal affection or conjugal love and fidelity.

Nevertheless, without reasoning on this subject we were disposed to rejoice at the mistaken idea that the State had taken from us all the care of educating our children; and acting on this fatal notion we were all indisposed to do any thing to promote the success of the schools, and deemed it a great hardship to be called on to act as Committee-men. When specially required to perform any duty we murmured, exclaiming in bitter disappointment, "I thought the State had taken this trouble off my hands—it's an outrage to have to be troubled in this way when others are as much interested as I am!"

Yes, it was considered an outrage to have to look after the education of our own children—to have to be troubled with the regulating of schools, the repair of school-houses, the selection of good teachers, the settling of disputes, and the oversight of the schools where our own precious offspring were being trained and prepared for honor or infamy! It was nobody's business, it was the State's look-out, and if it could not regulate these schools it ought to abandon them.

Such was the universal feeling, and the State not being able to keep watch at every school-house without having the most absolute power, and a revenue to spend in this object, of ten millions a year, the schools were left to chance.

To do what we unthoughtedly looked for—to watch vigilantly at the door of every school-house, see specially to its management, without the aid of the parents themselves, would cost more than the whole amount paid to teachers. But is this the language becoming freemen? I write with plainness—I want people to consider. What is the fundamental principle of our government? That all power is vested in and derived from the people—that THE PEOPLE ARE THE GOVERNMENT.

Offices are created that their incumbents may discharge certain duties which the people can delegate with convenience and safety. You, Sir, perform certain Executive duties, inconvenient to be performed by all the people, and that can be safely entrusted to you for a limited period. I act in like manner—so act the Chairman of the County Boards, &c., &c. But can you enforce the law without the help of the people? Can you send agents all over the State, spies into every neighborhood to take up criminals for trial? The people, through their grand-juries, present them, the people sit as jurors to try them, the people must, through the law, and by the aid of law officers, all established by themselves, regulate their own affairs.

So with the schools—the State can regulate the general system, afford information and statistics, pass laws and establish officers to execute them, &c., &c., but still the people must everywhere assist, must assume trouble, and must bring to bear, on the officers of each school-house, an active, wholesome public opinion.

This cry about *trouble* is unworthy of us as American citizens, unworthy of us as men, unworthy of us as immortal and accountable beings.

We had our choice when erecting a form of government; Europe afforded various models, most of which relieved the people of all public cares. We chose a new kind of one, involving a perpetual series of troubles to each citizen.

Every four years we choose to be troubled with the election of our highest magistrate, the President of the whole country, and much time and anxiety does it cost us to find out and get the right man; every six years our representatives, chosen by us, select our Senators; every two years we are in great trouble to get the right man to represent us in the popular branch of Congress; every two years we have to listen to speeches, and read circulars, and go to Barbacues, and *pay* for them, to secure the proper men to act in our places in the State Legislature; every two years we take much pains to find out and have elected a good Governor; every four years we overhaul our Clerks; every two years bring our Sheriffs to a general reckoning before all the people; and every year pass on the Constables.

Then we—all who read—very properly take the political papers to see what our officers are about—and we discuss all public matters, and quarrel over them from youth to age. Now we could have selected a form of government involving none of this trouble; we could have taken, for instance, a government like that of Russia, a country which is just now attracting [illegible] attention. The people there are never troubled with public matters; the entire responsibility of affairs is thrown on a miserable being called the Czar or Emperor, and a few unhappy individuals who constitute the nobility. The people [illegible] uninterrupted profound, eternal [illegible] and political [illegible] government if the Czar, regardless of his comfort, in a fit of dyspepsia or excitement of any kind, utters even a whisper, in his chimney corner, concerning the troubles of the State or the condition of public affairs, he is immediately dragged from his family and beat to death with rods or banished forever to the frozen wastes of Siberia, to cool and conceal in that purgatory of snow.

Thus careful is the government of the ease of the people, and it goes even farther, and will not allow them to be troubled with an education at all, nor to bruise their brains with study or burden their minds with ideas. No, they, the people, are in the happy condition of our mules and horses, having nothing to do but to work and eat coarse food, to fight and be *slaves*.

We thought this was not the highest condition of human happiness; we selected, in preference, a form of government involving, on each citizen, the perpetual series of troubles before alluded to; and he is unworthy to enjoy the privileges of that government and unfit to be one of its free citizens, who will not cheerfully assume all its troubles, multiplied a thousand times, rather than submit to the infamous ease of a serf of Russia!

And chiefest of its responsibilities, the greatest in its results, and the least difficult, so far as mere labor is concerned, is the proper education and training of our children; this is the *instar omnium*, the one thing upon which the maintenance and usefulness of our free institutions depends more than on all our other public burdens and troubles put together. If the men and women of the State are enlightened and noble-minded, it makes very little difference what party succeeds, or who is elected, the State will be happy, prosperous and powerful; if all the men and women grow up in ignorance, vice and idleness, elections and parties will be powerless for good, and the republic will decay and give way to despotism.

If we cannot start and uphold a system of Common Schools, could we have begun and maintained a Republic as our fathers did? The whole world was against them—they were a few feeble colonists, with no name or influence among mankind, and surrounded with one universal night of despotic power, vigilant, aggressive and threatening.

And when they began the experiment of a common government, for the common good, to be administered by all the people, ten thousand new and startling difficulties sprung up in their path, unseen before; nor could there be a unanimity of opinion on any subject, while even the father of his country himself, the incomparable Washington, was often opposed in opinion by his highest officers. Did they do as some propose to do with our Common Schools because there are difficulties and disputes and various opinions? Did they, in a pet or in a fit of unmanly and un-republican timidity, declare they ought to give up the government and fall back on a King? That government has *descended* to us, now powerful, respected and feared; would we have had the nerve to have *imitated* or *founded* and maintained it, as did the men of '76? If we believe we cannot carry on our Common Schools—if, on account of differences of opinion or little difficulties, we abandon the undertaking, we declare, before the world, that we, the people, are incapable of self-government—our Declaration of rights becomes a solemn mockery, and our Constitutions unmeaning riddles, since the spirit that conceived is no longer here to interpret them.

In another respect we also most solemnly believe ourselves, and are sitting for a most humiliating picture in history. As politicians—when we want to be promoted—we universally profess unbounded confidence in and respect for the people; and in all political affairs there is now a violent race among us to see who can say and do most to place the government on a pure republican basis. All parties claim the honor of being the people's parties; and yet, at this very time, in our acts and words we are, some of us, declaring the people unfit to manage a system of elementary education, and some even get furious and denounce those of us who insist that the people can, ought to, and must carry on a system of republican or Common Schools.

In the language of the politicians might I not exclaim, "Oh, shame, where is thy bush!"—Will it be believed, in history, that any one from the same stump or place of harrangue could proclaim himself a candidate for popular favor on the ground that he was a people's man, for letting the people rule, and then denounce a system of Common Schools, and declare war on them because, as they were public Schools, managed by the people at large, they never could prosper or be anything else but a nuisance.—That he could enlarge and expatiate on the beauties of a government administered by the people purely, and then do all he could to destroy the confidence of the people in themselves; and instead of encouraging them in their efforts to improve a system of common government for common good, make himself an effective champion of King-craft by helping to confuse, misrepresent and destroy a people's effort of common improvement, because administered by the people! That he could, from the same rostrum still resonant with his loud protestations of love for the people, make a deadly and insiduous thrust at their most vital interests—make a mortal effort to strike them down in the very hour of their deliverance, by arresting them in their march from the bondage and the flesh-pots of Egypt and send them back to darkness and inglorious ease! This march at true independence is somewhat toilsome; there must be self denials and compromises of opinions—there must

"What constitutes a State?
Not high-raised battlements or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not bays and broad armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride.
Not starred and spangled Courts,
Where low-bound baseness waits perfume to pride.
No! men, high-minded men,
With peavers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men, who their *duties* know,
But know their *rights, and knowing, dare maintain*,
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain.
*These* constitute a State;
And sovereign law, *that State's collected will*,
O'er thrones and globes elate
Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

The management of our Common School system can be carried on as our State is governed. There can be and ought to be a single executive head, exercising a general supervision, diffusing information, collecting statistics and making stated reports of the progress and condition of the whole system; and from him the government should radiate down to County officers, to neighborhood officers, &c., &c., all acting in concert and under one direction. But after all has been done there can be done in this respect, there is still a duty for every man to perform, just as he has a series of labors in connection with the government of the State.

There must be a healthy state of public opinion in every neighborhood; every school-house must be watched, and every teacher rewarded by the people themselves. They must have the districts properly laid off, to suit the general convenience, and the houses located in the right places; they must see that these houses are comfortable to their children, and not miserable purgatories calculated to make the tenants hate the very name of School. They must let the children know that they are cared for, and that the Schools and teachers to which they are sent are respected by the parents.

They must also let the teacher know that a good account of his actions will be looked for; and they must do as they have learned from their fathers to do in respect to the government differ about its management, dispute and contend each one for his way, but *never, never* consider these differences of opinion as a reason for giving up the government or the Common Schools.

For one I want our Republic, in its letter and spirit, to stand while time endures; for one, I believe that its stability depends on the intelligence and virtue of the people, and that popular intelligence, as the history of the world shows, can only be fully promoted by *Common Schools* which throw the burden of education on all according to their means, and make education cheap to all except the very rich.

And lastly, I believe no Common Schools can flourish unless the people are willing to take trouble on themselves in this connection, and it is unworthy of freemen to refuse to be troubled with the training of their children, the hope of the State, and a trust they have assumed before God to manage with unceasing care.

With much respect,
C. H. WILEY.

Nov. 3d, 1853.

## THE GLOBE.

*The official paper of Congress, and Newspaper for the People.*

It will be seen by the annexed extracts that a letter of General Washington to David Steward, dated New York, 17th March, 1790, that the idea of such a paper as I propose to make the Globe originated in the mind of the Father of his country. He said:

"It is to be lamented that the editors of the different Gazetts in the Union do not more generally and more correctly (instead of stuffiing their papers with scurrility, and nonsensical declamation, which few would read if they were apprised of the contents) publish the debates in Congress on all great national questions. The principles upon the differences of opinion arising as well as the doctrins, would then come fully before the public, and afford the best data for its judgement.'

## THE DAILY GLOBE,
AND
## THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

In surrendering my interest in the organ of a great political party, I cherished the purpose of continuing the Congressional Globe, and, if possible, in time, to perfect it into a full history of the action of Congress, giving the debates accurately and fully with the proceedings—all stamped with the verity of an official record. From

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destroyer; and we must look, not for a [illegible]
reward and a place in the "Father's house of
many mansions," but for everlasting penance in
the realms of darkness. It is a duty we owe to
ourselves and country; and while we claim the
proud title of freemen it is a shame to us to talk
of trouble in connection with the education of
our children.

Our liberties do not depend on our rulers, but on ourselves; if we will assume the trouble of raising our children right, there is no earthly potentate or politician we need to fear; if we allow them to grow up effeminate with indulgence, debauched with luxurious ease, and prizing nothing but money and pleasure, then the days of our Republic are ended and we are its destroyers.

We think if we can only make money we will be independent; and if we would bestow just a tithe of the pains incurred for this, on the education and training of our children, we would sooner attain our end.

It is a part of my plan to reduce the price of the daily paper to half that of similar papers; and thus I hope to extend its circulation so as to invite advertisements. I will publish advertisements of the Government. To subscribers in the cities I hope to submit such terms as will induce them to advertise their business in every village throughout the Union, where the Globe is sent daily under the franks of members of Congress, all of whom take it, and some of them a large number of codies.

The installation of a new Administration and a new Congress portends much change in the course of public affairs as the result of the next session. Many vast interest which were brought up in the last Congress were laid over by the democratic majority to await the action of a Democratic Executive. The new modeling of the tariff; the new land system; the question of giving homesteads, and making every man a freeholder who may choose to become one; the approximation of the atlantic and pacific oceans by a national railroad across the territory of the Union reform in the Army, Navy, and civil officers—all these great questions, with a thousand minor ones, deeply affecting multitudes of men and every State in the Union, will, now being matured by public opinion, come up for the Government's decision. These new issues, co-operating with old ones, coming up to be disposed of by new actors on the scenes at Washington, will be apt to modify greatly, if not alter essentially, the party organization of the country.

To these elements of interest another is likely to be introduced by the interposition of the agitations of Europe. After nearly forty years of peace in Europe, there is an evident restlessness that now seems fraught with tendencies threatening war; and if war comes, in all likelihood there will follow such universal changes that the United States can scarcely hope to escape its vortex. Indeed, from late events it is apparent that our Government is already drawn into European difficulties. These circumstances are calculated to draw the public mind towards the next Congress with much expectation.

The Daily Globe will be printed on fine paper, double royal size with small type, brevier and nonpareil, at five dollars a year.

The Congressional Globe will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages.—The Congressional Globe paper will be made up of the proceedings of Congress and the running debates as given by the Reporters. The speeches which members may choose to write out themselves will, together with the messages of the President of the United States, the reports of the Executive Departments and the laws passed by Congress, be added in an appendix. Formerly I received subscriptions for the Congressional Globe and appendix separately. But this has not been found satisfactory, in as much as it gave an incomplete view of the transactions in Congress; and, therefore, I have concluded not to sell them apart, considering that neighbors can have the advantage of both by clubbing, in case individuals shall find it too onerous to be at the charge of both.

To facilitate the circulation of the Congressional Globe and cheapen it to subscribers, Congress passed last year a joint resolution making it free postage. I annex it, as the law may not be accessible to postmasters generally.

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress, and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the Laws of Congress and the Debates contributing

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I. Keep no more stock than you can keep really well. If you have more, pick out the most inferior and sell them. Better to winter ten head well, and have them in fine condition in the spring, than to keep twenty half starved, which it will require all the next summer to put into condition.

II. Heat and shelter are equivalent to food. Ask yourself whether it is best to spend a hundred dollars in putting up a good shed, which will last for years; save half your fodder; and preserve your stock healthy and comfortable; or to spend this hundred dollars in hay and other fodder; in wasting manure, and diseased and dying stock? It is fully proved that well-sheltered animals, with racks to eat from, can be wintered and kept in fine condition, on one-half the food necessary where stock in fed out of doors on the ground, with the lea side of a rail fence for shelter, and this without taking into consideration the saving of manure, and many other items of profit.

III. You cannot make your young animals took comfortable, or feed them too well during the first winter. If they are once stunted, or starved, they will never recover it. This applies to all kinds of stock, but especially to calves ond colts.

IV. Therefore make provision not only for their shelter, but also for their food. Hay alone will not do for them. If you have no roots, feed them on bran, and crushed oats, and corn. The secret of having fine stock, is to keep them always in growing condition. This they do during summer on the best grass; and the cold of winter consumes a great proportion of the food eaten in producing heat, which in summer goes to constitute flesh and fat. It is morally impossible that a young animal can continue to grow during our winters on the same food which keeps it in summer. Both the size and health of your animals, and the milk-producing power of your cows, will depend on their being well fed during winter.

V. It has been fully proved, that if your sheep are shut up all winter, with a sufficiency of water, they can be kept fat on wheat and oat straw alone, and make a vast quantity of manure, though a few roots, or a little grain once or twice a week is better. Thus, by having a proper building, you can turn all your straw into wool at 50 cts. a pound, and the richest manure, instead of burning it, or letting it rot, as is so often done. Would not this soon pay for a shed?

VI. Remember that you raise cattle in order to make a profit on them. It costs, on an average, $5 a year to raise a common cow, in the common way, to maturity, at four years old,—and then you barely get $20 for it. It may cost you $7 a year to raise a fine grade to maturity, at three years old; and you will get $50 for it. In one case you barely get what the beast costs you; in the other, you make $29 profit. As regards horses, the difference is greater still. Depend on it, no one ever made money on stock by half starving and neglect; but you cannot fail to make money, if you breed judiciously, and feed and shelter liberally.

VII. If you would grow profitable crops, and prevent your land from being improverished, you must manure liberally. This manure you must either buy, if you can find any one to sell it; for our Western lands must have vegetable, as well as mineral manures. Now, if you allow your cattle and sheep to run loose all winter, you will make no manure. If you keep them up all winter, you will make a great deal of it. The annual difference is, probably, on a common farm, 20 bushels of wheat, or, this year, $20. That

ries, the cow that supplies our daily milk and butter, the colt which will be our companion and friend for years, have all a right to claim our consideration and tender kindness.—*Farmer's Comp. and Hort. Gazette.*

RAISING FRUIT FROM SEEDS.—I have read with pleasure, and I hope with profit, too, your remarks on "raising Fruits from Seed," and the importance of husbanding" home resources." Too little attention to this important subject has hitherto been paid by fruit-growers; I trust your well-timed and judicious remarks will wake up a new and livelier interest in improving the native fruits, by a more general and thorough cultivation. There is much meaning in the word *cultivation*, whether applied to the heart or mind, the garden, the orchard, or the farm. All need careful, constant, and thorough cultivation, plant a rose, or a raspberry bush, and leave it to "cut its own fodder," or neglect it in its infancy, is not cultivation, any more than for a mother to neglect her infant offspring, and deny it the food congenial to its nature, would be to nurse and cherish it during its helplessness, and prepare it for usefulness, and the rich fruits of a long and virtuous life. If we would hope for rich clusters of good fruit we must not only plant and transplant, but carefully nurse, feed, cherish, cultivate; and the process must go on and on, unto perfection. The wild flowers in our fields, and the wild berries upon our plains, in our valleys, and upon our mountain tops, are susceptible of great improvement and perfection by cultivation. These wild natives of the forest—the long blackberry, the red and the black raspberry—are all vastly improved in size and flavor by being removed from the forest and the field to the garden, and, under the watchful eye of the gardener, receiving food adapted to its nature, in the form of manure, and proper cultivation, double its size, and more than trebles its value for the table. What a luxury to the lovers of fruit is a bowl of berries plucked from the bush in your own garden, planted, nursed, and cultivated with your own hands? That luxury it has been my pleasure to enjoy for a number of years, in the shape of native gooseberries, of the smooth species, blackberries, white, red, and black raspberries; they have more than doubled in size and amount of fruit, and increased in richness since taken from the woods and cultivated in the garden. The black raspberry, especially is easy of cultivation, and is multiplied to any desirable extent by barely placing the end of a luxuriant twig, while in growth, an inch or two in the earth. In a few weeks the top thus burried in the soil takes root—cut it six inches from the ground, and you will have a fine plant growing with great luxuriance, but upwards, and ready for transplanting the ensuing autumn or succeeding spring. I have a fine bush of the white blackberry, a native of the Green Mountains of Vermont, in great perfection, and capable of being divided and transplanted into many bushes next spring, and hope in due time to accommodate myself and neighbors with this delicious fruit for the table. I may seem a little enthusiastic, but, believe me, there is a luxury in cultivating and partaking of the fruits of the earth, as well as in receiving and doing good. E. P. W.—*Montpelier, Vt.*

PINE APPLE JELLY.—Pare and grater the Pine Apple, and put into the preserving pan, with one pound of white sugar to every pound of fruit. Stir it and boil it until it is well mixed, and thicken sufficiently, then strain it and pour it into the jars, and when it has become cool, cover the jellies with papers wet in brandy, cover the jars tightly, and treat them as apple jelly.

woolen, not less than 20 yards, $2.

For the best woolen Blanket, 7 1-2 feet square, $2.

For the best piece Négro Kerseys, not less than 20 yds., $2.

For the best piece of domestic Carpetings not less than 20 yds., $2.

## BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA.

We have learned upon undoubted authority that the Secretary of the Navy intends immediately to send a corps of topographic and coast surveyors to Beaufort, N. C., to make full, careful and complete explorations of that splendid harbor, with a view to establish a Naval Depot there. We know from our own observation that to an unscientific eye Beaufort presents every aspect of one of the finest harbors in the world; and we recently had the opportunity of hearing Captain Blake, a distinguished head of one of the Naval Bureaus, say, that he had visited Beaufort and found it superior to every representation made.

Mr. Dobbin deserves great credit (and is daily receiving grateful installments of the same) for the very able manner in which he discharges all his duties, and the energy with which he pursues every object calculated to elevate the navy and strengthen, solidly and concentrate that branch of the service.

After this survey, a report of it will be furnished from Mr. Dobbin's department to Congress.—*Portsmouth Globe.*

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—We understand a train crossed Eagle's Island yesterday, and that the passenger and freight trains will run regularly to that point on and after Monday next. This will reduce the time in this line about three-quarters of an hour. The staging is now reduced to fourteen miles, and within ten days a further reduction of five miles will be made. The gap between the two ends of the Road is now only *nine* miles, which the Company have to finish—except the Bridge—by the close of the year.

The change of schedule will take place on Monday next. The night mail going South will reach this place at 7 P. M., and be conveyed by that line, connecting at Branchville with the mail by the Charleston steamers,—thus reducing the time nearly twelve hours. In this mail will be conveyed only *letters and newspapers* in pouches to the respective post offices on the line. —*Daily Journal of Saturday.*

SCARCITY OF LABORERS IN FLORIDA.—The Florida News complains at the great want of laborers in and about Jacksonville, and on the St. Johns. It says many works of improvement in that city and vicinity, and much business on the river, has been greatly retarded, and, in some cases, wholly abandoned, for want of the requisite force of laborers to prosecute them.

THE WEST INDIA SALT CROP.—Capt. Jons, of the bark Cordelia, at Philadelphia from Long Island, Bahamas, Oct. 30, reports no salt at Bonaire or Curacca, and generally scarce throughout the Islands and very high.

RAILROADS IN ALABAMA.—A large number of railroads are in an advanced state of progress in Alabama. This State promises soon to be chequered throughout its whole extent with the iron tract.

STRAWBERRIES IN WINTER.—The Columbus (Ga.) Times speaks of some fine strawberries in the gardens there, on the 1st of October, and in spite of frost.

Mr. [illegible] success in Goldsboro' is another proof of what skill combined with industry will accomplish. He is now doing an excellent business, that has gradually increased since his first establishment in Goldsboro'. And persons at distance, having clocks, watches, or jewelry to repair or to buy may rely implicitly that justice will be done them by Mr. Seymour.

THANKS.—We are indebted to our friend Mac Williams, Esq., of this County, for a handsome present of sweet potatoes—unusually large. It is peculiarly gratifying to know that the respected donor made, this year, an unusually large crop, but much more so that he has the unwonted liberality to share them with *us*. There were more than *ten* pounds by a—*bagful*, and we duly appreciate such *large* favors. Who's next?

## CONGRESS.

The meeting of Congress will take place on the 5th day of December, just one week from next Monday. It is looked forward to with deep interest by all parties, as about to be the most intefesting session held for many years, and as being the first since the inauguration of our new President. Political writers differ, of course, as to what will be done, but regardless of all their fears and anxieties, we look upon the country as in a prosperous and happy condition, and the machinery of the government as likely to "keep moving" without any serious jar. Little politicians, better denominated little office hunters, must speak loud, at times, and splutter furiously, or never would they be heard or seen. All the noise they make avails but little, seldom if ever reaches Washington, and should far less seldom reach the ear, or bother the brain, of the industrious husbandman. Let them wrangle over the spoils, in enjoyment or *expectancy*, while the cheerful, independent farmer luxuriates in the rich enjoyment of a little farm well tilled, a little wife well willed, and a little house well filled. Let these mere politicians alone; they will do very little harm, and scarcely, by any possibility *can* they achieve any good.

The President's Message is looked forward to with much curiosity and some solicitude. The Democrats expect it to be just "the thing and nothing else," and the Whigs as devoutly believe that it "*can't* be the thing." They may wrangle over this too, as we can't decide till we see it. Some of our cotemporaries who *are* peculiarly wise on the subject lay down the following, as a synopsis of the leading questions which will agitate Congress:

"The projected railroad to the Pacific, the surplus revenue in the Treasury, the enlargement of the navy, the proposed reciprocity of trade with the British provinces on our Northern frontier, the interrupted demarcation of the boundary line between our territory and that of Mexico, the Garay and Tehuantepec grants, the rights of naturalized Americans travelling in Europe, the proposed purchase of the Island of Cuba, and the course to be pursued in our relations with China and Japan—these are a few of the interesting subjects which will probably be debated and enlarged upon with the utmost vigor. We think there is every probability of a long and stormy session."

## FACTS ABOUT GUANO.

A few days ago we learned from an enterpri- [illegible] farmer of this county that he had used gu- [illegible] his cotton lands the last year with won- [illegible] success. He applied [illegible] 200 pounds [illegible] and thinks that the produce will be [illegible] gentleman [illegible] a ma- [illegible] ained by [illegible] experi- [illegible] of the country.— [illegible] this is the pro- [illegible] approach- [illegible] om the [illegible] of the ad- [illegible] favorable [illegible] the use of [illegible] ary, and ever [illegible] to lay before [illegible] the *Gazette*, and [illegible] which we have [illegible] e's plantation is [illegible] three miles from [illegible] about eight to [illegible] The Guano [illegible] drill to 100 [illegible] Guano [illegible] to the acre. The former [illegible] ton in New York, and the latter $2 per [illegible] 350 lbs. With the freight added, the cost of the Guano and Gypsum was a little less than five dollars and a half per acre. Now for the result; Mr. Lacoste is satisfied that the land, without manure, would not produce more than 700 lbs. of seed cotton to the acre, and that, with the Guano it will produce 1200 lbs. Three gentlemen, of good judgment in such cases, lately rode over and estimated the crop, each making his own observations, without conference with the others. Their average estimate, including sixty-five acres to which no Guano has been applied, was 977 1-2 lbs. per acre. This sixty-five acres had been manured from the stable and barnyard, but the cotton thereon was by no means equal in the size of bolls, general appearance &c, to that of the 100 acres which the Guano had been applied. If they suppose this 100 acres shall produce an average of one thousand two hundred lbs. to the acre, then 500 thereof may be placed to the account of the Guano. This 500 lbs. of seed cotton, at ordinary rates, would be worth $12 50, from which, deducting $5 50, the cost of the manure, leaves a clear profit of $5 per acre arising from the use of the Guano. To this the value of the cotton seed should be added, which, properly applied, will insure an abundant corn crop the next year. Further profit, also might be secured, by making the cotton rows five feet wide, thus giving room for the weed to spread, and so materially diminishing the labor of working the crop.

Mr. Lacoste works, in cotton, this year 65 acres with eleven hands; the product will probably exceed a hundred and fifty bales—over twelve bales to the hand. He planted no corn, having made enough last year to supply his plantation for two years. He has ordered 24 tons of guano for the next year, and intends to apply it all to his cotton lands, and devote only the cotton seed to his corn land. The Peruvian agent at New York thinks the supply of guano for the next year will be abundant, as a large number of the vessels of California expect to load with guano on their return. As the cost of bringing it from New York to Charleston is about $3 per ton, it becomes important to all in reach of port, to get it here direct from Peru.—Our inquiries, thus far, induced the belief that the demand would well warrant the Peruvian Government in establishing an agent here for its sale. He could sell thousands of tons for the use of this State, Georgia and North Carolina.—A single planter, A. Scarborough, Esq., of Marion, has used, this year, about *sixty* tons.—Others have tried it in smaller quantities, who will be induced to extend their operations next year. We hope, therefore, that information and exertion may be concentrated on this point, so that all within reach of our port may be saved from the unnecessary extra freight from New York.

## CURIOUS AND MARVELLOUS.

We have said elsewhere that the Virginia State Fair was highly successful. Of the many favorable notices of the Fair, by different papers, we glean the following from the Clarksville (Va.) "Tobacco Plant," as at once curious and marvellous. That paper says:

"A silk bed quilt containing 400 Roses, 2,850 hexagons, 2,800 diamonds—in all, 6,000 pieces, and requiring 270,000 stitches to complete it. It is surmounted with a beautiful black fringe—price $500.

A Fur Robe, manufactured by a lady in Halifax county, Va., which was the greatest curiosity at the Fair, from the fact, that the skins composing it were taken from *Domestic pussy Cats, all brindled, all born at her house, and all raised and slaughtered by her.* If there is any truth in the tale they used to tell us when a boy, that murdered cats turn to hags and haunt the ghosts of their murderers in the other world, we would not like to be in that woman's place. Such a *caterwauling* as they will keep up over her grave would be sufficient damnation for twenty sinners.

Also, a seamless Shirt—but the lady was too modest to come forward and claim her premium. We wonder if it was made after the original model of *Jake's Shirt.*

A representation in tapestry work, of Joseph before Pharoah, of large size, was most beautiful.

There was exhibited by Mr. Wm. Irby, of Lunenburg, a pot of fresh Yellow Butter, made from the milk of a *heifer 7 months old which had never borne a calf.* There is no mistake about this. We know Mr. Irby well, and no man in the State is possessed of more incorruptible integrity than he. He accounts for it in this way: A lamb which had lost its mother was tarned into the lot with the heifer, and was in the habit of sucking it, and after awhile, it is supposed, brought on a flow of milk from which this butter was made. It was exactly similar to any other butter."

PROSPERITY.—Yes, prosperity is the present lot and future destiny of our rising town. Last week and this, we have had several gentlemen from Wilmington, endeavoring to purchase lots, both public and private. Mr. Grant of the Firm of R. Grant and Brother, purchased, we learn, the new house lately erected by Mr. Nelson, opposite the coach factory. The terms, we did not learn. Other purchases are likely soon to be effected.

EUROPEAN.—No news of particular or general interest. The War seems to be as far off as ever, and we now think will never arrive.

## AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

These excellent and instructive public exhibitions of domestic industry and enterprise are attracting public attention and commanding public favor in ever quarter. Our own counties are becoming alive to their importance, while every State throughout the Union is actively engaged in bringing them into a successful existence. In another column will be found the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Anson County on this subject, and we hope soon to be able to record other movements, nearer home, of the same character. Of the Virginia State Fair lately held at Norfolk, the Portsmouth Globe says:

We feel proud of the Norfolk Agricultural Fair. Every thing is in better trim than the most sanguine could have exdected for a first demonstration. A great many persons are in the two towns, among them a fair sprinkling of our North Carolina neighbors, who manifest every disposition to cultivate trading relations with us.

The hotels are crowded, Mr. Gresham being so full that he has to subsidize all the spare rooms of his friends.

In truth, the Fair proceeds well, and must have a happy effect in quickening agricultural improvement, and in contributing to that mutual good feeling so happy to exist between town and country.

## PHILOLOGICAL.

We confess to a fondness for etymological disquisition, and are much pleased with the explanation which our venerable friend of the Commercial has given of the word "*disgruntled.*" It is both *curious* and *learned*, not to say *analogical* and cannot fail to amuse the reader.—The Commercial says:

There is a little matter of dispute between our friends of the *Asheville Spectator* and the *Asheville News*, concerning the appointment of Postmaster. The *News* says the editor of the *Spectator* is *disgruntled*; and the latter says he does not know the meaning of the word. *Gruntled* is the participial form of the verb *gruntle*, which means *to grunt*. It is no serious violation of the rules of our language to add the word *dis*, which is a prefix, or inseparable preposition, denoting separation, or parting from. In that case, *disgruntled* would mean that a man had *done grunting*; as if we were to say that A. is *done grunting* about this matter, and now speaks out plainly.

For example:—when a man is fretted about the loss of his property, his sweetheart, his dinner, or anything of that sort, he *grunts*, of course, at the first. Presently he gesticulates vehemently, and utters words explosively.—Well, it takes time to write down all the incidents relative to a man, or gentleman, as the case may be, who is in such a predicament.—Then comes in the convenience of this word.—All the incidents attending the affair can be embraced under the comprehensive and euphonious word *disgruntled.*

MERITED.—The following well-timed remarks, relative to the Baltimore boats and the route, via Portsmouth to that city, we copy from friend Badger & Co.'s paper, and are glad to write with that paper in its mead of praise to the officers spoken of:

*Great Speed.*—The North Carolina came through from Baltimore last night in the astonishing short space of 10 hours, running time, averaging 18 miles an hour. This speed is rarely reached by Steamboats, and is a capital argument in favor of the route. The Ox Cart Connection, called a Railroad, between Baltimore and Washington City very seldom averages the same rate; and very often does *not.*

Because the Boat is fast do not suppose that the polite Captain and Pursers Aspril and Allen are *fast men.* They are excellent officers however, and the fine comfort and ease enjoyed on the boats, are due greatly to their agreeable attentions.

## APPOINTMENTS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFERANCE.

RALEIGH DISTRICT—James Reid, P. E.

*Raleigh*—William E. Pell.
" *City Mission*—B. T. Blake, Sup.
" *African Mission*—Daniel Culbreth.
*Raleigh Circuit*—Isaac Avent.
*Tar River*—James Jameison.
" " *Mission*—Peter H. Joyner.
*Henderson & Clarksville*—Junius P. Moore.
T. B. Reeks, supernumerary.
*Granville*—Alfred Norman, Jno W. Floyd Supernumerary.
*Person*—John W. Lewis,
*Hillsboro'*—Thomas W. Guthrie.
*Chapel Hill*—Lingurn S. Burkhead.
*Hillsboro' Circuit*—Nathan A. Hooker.
*South Lowell Academy*—James A. Dean, Principal.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—W. Barringer, P. E.

*Greensboro'*—Nathan H. D. Wilson.
*Guilford*—Malcolm L. Douglass, one to be sup.
*Randolph*—William M. Jordan.
*Montgomery*—Chas. H. Phillips, Isham Hill.
*Haw River*—R. T. Heflin, W. B. Richardson.
*Franklinsville*—James N. Westbrooks.
*Rockingham*—Ira T. Wyche.
*Wentworth*—Joshua Bethel, William Anderson, Supernumerary.
*Deep River*—Shockly D. Adams.
*Charles F. Deems*—President Greensboro' Female College.
*Normal College*—Allen S. Andrews.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—Peter Doub P. E.

*Salisbury*—Hilary T. Hudson.
*Rowan*—James P. Simpson, B. B. Shelton.
*Mocksville*—Thomas W. Postell.
*Iredell*—Robert P. Bibb.
*Taylorsville*—Wm. W. Nesbitt.
*Wilkes*—One to be supplied, James Purvis, Supernumerary.
*Jonesville*—John M. Gunn.
*Surry*—Williamson Harris,
*Forsythe*—Samuel Farabee, Wm. W. Albea, Supernumerary.
*Davidson*—Lemon Shell.
*Narrows of Yadkin*—Horatio Townsend.
*Blue Ridge Mission*—To be supplied.

DANVILLE DISTRICT—Thos. S. Campbell, P. E.

*Danville*—Thomas B. James.
*Caswell*—William Carter, Wm. A. Brame.
*Halifax*—Linville L. Hendren, Jas. E. Mann.
*Halifax African Mission*—Jos. Goodman.
*Staunton*—Adam H. Johnson, Jas. H. Jefferson.
*Pittsylvania*—Evan E. Freeman, Nathan Anderson, Supernumerary.
*Franklin*—David W. Doub, S. S. Bryant.
*Alleghany*—To be supplied.
*Patrick*—Jno. T. St.Clair.
*Stokes*—William Clegg,
*Henry*—Samuel J. Spotts.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—Wm. Closs, P. E.

*Washington*—Joel W. Tucker.
*Roanoke*—Robert O. Burton, Supernumerary, Henry Gray.
*Warren*—Philmer W. Archer.
*Plymouth*—Oran Scoville.
*Williamston*—John Jones.
*Edgecombe*—James L. Cotton, H. H. Gibbons.
*Columbia*—Thomas Jones.
*Mattamuskeet*—Jno. D. Halstead, Charles M. Anderson.
*Bath Mission*—Geo. W. Farabee—one to be supplied.
*Portsmouth*—Alex'r Gattis.
*Neuse*—Samuel B. Dozier.
*Cape Hatteras Mission*—To be supplied.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—D. B. Nicholson, P. E.

*Newbern*—Centenary, J. H. Wheeler.
" Andrew Chapel, Thos. P. Ricaud.
" Circuit, Zebedee Rush.
*Snow Hill*—To be supplied.
*Goldsboro'*—Lafay. W. Martin, Jas. H. Brent.
*Smithfield*—Jno. Tillett.
*Duplin*—James L. Fisher.
*Onslow*—Marble N. Taylor.
*Trent*—A. F. Harris.
*Beaufort*—Dougan C. Johnson.
*Sharon*—[illegible] Hines.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—Rob't J. [illegible] son, P. E.

*Wilmington, Brick Church*—Numa F. Reid.
" *5th Street*—Abram Weaver.
*Topsail*—William M. Walsh.
*Sampson*—Charles P. Jones.
*Windsor*—Richard R. Dunkley.
*Fayetteville*—Sam'l M. Frost.
*Bladen*—Jos. B. Martin, Clarendon Pepper.
*Cape Fear African Mission*—Jere. Johnson.
*Smithville*—Paul J. Carraway.
*Whiteville*—Washington S. Chaffin, Thos. McRae.
*Fayetteville Circuit*—John W. Tinnen.

William J. Langdon appointed to labor for the benefit of Seamen in Wilmington.

Johnivey M. Sharpe, tranferred to Holston Conference.

Francis H. Baring, left without appointment.

Wm. H. Bobbitt, left without appointment on account of ill health.

*Delegates to General Conference*—C. F. Deems, William Closs, Robt. J. Carson, Robert O. Burton, D. B. Nicholson, William Carter, William Barringer.

*Alternates*—N. H. D. Wilson, Jas. Jameison.

The next Conference is to be held in Pittsboro'.

# Ladies' Department.

## FRAGMENTS OF AN ANTEDILUVIAN DIARY.

BY MISS JEWSBURY,

*Reflections of Methuselah in his youth—in his middle age—and old age.*

To-day I am a hundred years old. How blissful are the feelings of boyhood! My senses are acute as the tree with the shrinking leaf. My blood bounds through my veins as the river through the valley, rejoicing in its strength.—Life lies before me like another plain of Shinar—vast, unoccupied, inviting—I will fill it with achievements and pleasures! In about sixty years it will be time for me to think of marrying; my kinswomen Rillah will by that time have emerged from girlhood; she already gives promise, I hear, of comeliness and discretion—twenty years hence I will pay a visit to her father, that I may see how she grows, meanwhile I will build a city to receive her when she becomes my wife. * * * * * *

Nearly three centuries have passed since my marriage. Can it be? It seemed but yesterday since I sported like a young antelope round my father's tent, or climbing the dark cedars, nestled like the bird among the thick boughs—and now I am a man in authority, as well as in the prime of life. I lead out my trained servants to the fit, and sit head of the Counsel, beneath the very tree where, as an infant, my mother laid me to sleep. Jazed my youngest born, a lovely babe of thirty summers is dead, but I have four goodly sons remaining. And my three daughters are fair as their mother, when I first met her in the Acacia grove, where now stands one of my city watch towers. They are the pride of the plain, no less for their acquirements than their beauty. No damsel carries the pitcher from the fountains with the grace of Adah, none can dry the summer fruit like Azubah—and none can fashion a robe of skins with the skill of Milcah. When their cousin Mahaleel has seen another half century, he shall take the choice of the three. * * * *

My eight hundredth birth day! And now I feel the approach of age and infirmity. My beard is become white as the blossoms of the almond tree. I am constrained to use a staff when I journey, the stars look less bright than formerly; the flowers smell less odorous; I have laid Zilah in the tomb of the rock, Milcah is gone to the dwelling of Mahaleel; my sons take my place at the council and in the field; all is changed. The long future has become the short past. The earth is full of violence; the ancient and the honorable are sinking beneath the young and the vicious. The giants stalk the length and breadth of the land, where once dwelt a quiet people; all is changed. The beasts of the field and the monsters of the deep growl and press on us with unwonted fury; traditions, visions and threatenings are abroad.

What fearful doom hangs over this fair world, I know not; it is enough that I am leaving it; yet another five or eight score years, and the tale will be complete. But have I, in very deed, trod this earth nearly a thousand years?—It is false, I am yet a boy I have had a dream a long, long busy dream of buying and selling; marrying and giving in marriage; of building and planting; feasting and warring; sorrowing and rejoicing; loving and hating; but it is false to call a life. Go to—it has been a vision of the night and now that I am awake I will forget it. Lamech, my son, how long is it since we planted the garden of oaks beside the river; Was it not yesterday?' 'My father dost thou sport? Those oaks cast a broad shadow when my sisters carried me beneath them in her arms, and wove me chaplets of their leaves.'

Thou art right, my son, and I am old. Lead me to thy mother's tomb, and there leave me to meditate. What am I the better for my past length of being? Where will be its records when I am gone? They are yonder—on all sides.—Will those massy towers fall? Will those golden plains become desolate? Will the children that call me father, forget? The seers utter dark sayings upon their harps, and they sing of the future; they say our descendants shall be men of dwindled stature, that the years of their

lives shall be contracted to the span of our boyhood; but what is that future to me? I have listened to the tales of Paradise—nay, in the blue distance, I have seen the dark tops of its cedars. I have heard the solemn melodies of Jubal when he sat on the sea shore, and the sound on the waves mingled with his harping.—I have seen angels the visitants of men have seen an end of all perfection—what is the future to me?"

MOTHER.

Round the idea of one's mother the mtnd of a man clings with fond affection. It is ihe first deep thought stamped upon our infant hearts when soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, anp all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in that comparison. I do not know that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life. Our passions and our wilfullness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affect on, like a flower beaten to the ground by a pat storm, raises up her ,head and smiles amongs her tears.—Round the idea, as we have said, ae mind clings with fond affection; and, even then the earlier period of our loss forces memor to be silent, fancy, takes the place of remembrance, and the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues which we doubt not that she possessed.—*James.*

MRS. MALAPROP COULD NOT HAVE DONE BETTER.—A short time since there was a fancy ball at Washington, and two young ladies, with a conductor, presented themselves (not in costume) at the entrance.

"Your characters?" asked the usher, *in* a whisper.

"We do not appear in costume to-night!"—said the two young ladies.

"Two ladies without any characters!" bawled out the usher at the *top* of his voice.

"You seem animated by this fine autumn scene, my dear Annie," said a lover. "No," said she, "I never shall be *Annie mated* till I become your wife."

# Youth's Department.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

PART V.

METEOROLOGY.

CHAP. IV.—ICE.

Q. Why does stucco peel from a wall in frosty weather?

A. Because the stucco was not dried in the warm weather; therefore, its moisture freezes, expands, and thrusts its particles away from the wall; but, as soon as the water condenses again by the thaw, the stucco (being unsupported) falls by its own weight.

Q. Why cannot bricklayers and plasterers work in frosty weather?

A. Because frost expands mortar, and causes the bricks and plaster to start from their position.

Q. Why do bricklayers cover their work with straw in spring and autumn?

A. Because straw is a non-conductor; and prevents the mortar of their new work from freezing, during the cold nights of spring and autumn.

Q. Why are water pipes often covered with straw in winter time?

A. Because straw (being a non-conductor) prevents the water of the pipes from freezing, and the pipes from bursting.

Q. Why are delicate trees covered with straw in winter?

A. Because straw (being a non-conductor) prevents the sap of the tree from being frozen.

Q. Can water be frozen in any way besides by frosty weather?

A. Yes; in very many ways. For example—a bottle of water wrapped in cotton, and frequently wetted with ether will soon freeze.

Q. Why would water freeze if the bottle were kept constantly wetted with ether?

A. Because evaporation would carry off the heat of the water, and reduce it to the freezing point.

Q. Why does ether freeze under the receiver of an air-pump, when the air is exhausted?

A. Because evaporation is very greatly increased by the diminution of atmospheric pressure; and the ether freezes by evaporation.

Q. Is salt and snow really colder than snow?

A. Yes, many degrees colder; so that by dipping your hand into the mixture first, and into snow afterwards, the snow will seem to be comparatively warm.

Q. Can we be made to feel the heat of ice or snow?

A. Yes; into a pint of snow, put half a pint of salt; then plunge your hand into the liquid, it will feel so intensely cold, that the snow itself will seem warm in comparison to it.

PART VI.

OPTICS.

CHAP. I.—LIGHT.

Q. What is light?

A. Rapid undulations of a fluid called ether, made sensible to the eye by striking on the optic nerve.

Q. How fast does light travel?

A. Light travels so fast, that it would go eight times round the earth while a person counts "one."

Q. What is ether?

A. A very subtle fluid, which pervades and surrounds every thing we see.

Q. How can undulations of ether produce light?

A. As sound is produced by undulations of air striking on the ear, so light is produced by undulations of ether striking on the eye.

Q. How does combustion make undulations of light?

A. The atoms of matter (set in motion by heat) striking against this ether, produce undulations in it; as a stone thrown into a stream produces undulations in the water.

Q. Does all light travel equally fast?

A. Yes; the light of the sun—the light of a candle—or the light from houses, trees, and fields.

Q. Where does the light of houses, trees, and fields, come from?

A. The light of the sun (or of some lamp or candle) is reflected from their surfaces.

Q. Why are some surfaces brilliant (like glass and steel,) and others dull, like lead?

A. Those surfaces which reflect the most light, are the most brilliant; and those which absorb light are dull.

Q. What is meant by reflecting light?

A. Throwing the rays of light back again from the surface on which they fall.

Q. What is meant by absorbing light?

A. Retaining the rays of light on the surface on which they fall; in consequence of which, their presence is not made sensible by reflection.

Q. Why can a thousand persons see the same object at the same time?

A. Because it throws off from its surface an infinite number of rays in all directions; and one person sees one portion of these rays, and another person another.

Q. Why is the eye pained by a suddden light?

A. Because the nerve of the eye is burdened with rays before the pupil has had time to contract.

Q. Why does it give us pain if a candle be brought suddenly towards our bed at night-time?

A. Because the pupil of the eye dilates very much in the dark, in order to admit more rays. When, therefore, a candle is brought suddenly before us, the enlarged pupils overload the optic nerves with rays, which causes pain.

Q. Why can we bear the candle-light after a few moments?

A. Because the pupils contract again almost instantly; and adjust themselves to the quantity of light which falls upon them.

Q. Why can we see nothing, when we leave a wellslighted room, and go into the darker road or street?

A. Because the pupil (which contracted in the bright room) does not dilate instantaneously; and the contracted pupil is not able to collect rays enough from the darker road or street to enable us to see objects before us.

Q. Why do we see better when we get used *to* the dark?

A. Because the pupil dilates again, and allows more rays to pass through its aperture; in consequence of which, we see more distinctly.

Thus, when the lamp that lighted
The trav'ler at first goes out,
He feels awhile benighted
And lingers on in fear and doubt.

But soon the prospect clearing,
In cloudless starlight on he treads,
And finds no lamp so cheering
As that light which heav'n sheds.—*T. Moore.*

RECEIPTS.

D. Bowden, $2; Blount do; D. Dickinson, do; N. B. White, do; O. Chesnut do; T. Taylor, $1; S. D. Holland, do; Franklin Foy, $2; J. H. Nethercut do; Richard Oldfield, do; C. D. Foy, do; Thos. Riggs, do; Joseph Bell, do; John Sabiston, John S. Garner and Hiram R. Bell $5; Brian W. Lenis, $2.

# The Markets.

[Reported expressly for the New Era.]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET,—Nov. 24, 1853.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 9 | @ 9½ | Feathers, | 00 | @ 40 |
| Beeswax, | 00 | @ 26 | Corn, | 0 00 | @ 90 |
| Candles— | | | Oats, | 50 | @ 00 |
| Fayetteville mould, | | 16 | Peas, | 80 | @ 00 |
| Adamantine, | 30 | @ 35 | Swedes Iron, | 00 | @ 5 |
| Sperm, | 40 | @ 50 | English, | 3¼ | @ 4 |
| Coffee, Rio, | 12 | @ 12½ | Nails, | 00 | @ 6 |
| Laguira, | 11½ | @ 12 | Oils, Linseed, | 75 | @ 80 |
| St. Domingo, | 10 | @ 10½ | Tanner's, | 65 | @ 70 |
| Java, | 13 | @ 15 | Sack Salt, | 1 75 | @ 0 00 |
| Cotton— | | | Alum " | 28 | @ 35 |
| Strictly prime, | 00 | @ 9¾ | Sugars— | | |
| Prime to fair, | 09 | @ 09½ | Loaf, | 10 | @ 11½ |
| Cotton Bagging— | | | Crushed, | 9½ | @ 11 |
| Gunny, | 14 | @ 15 | St. Croix, | 00 | @ 9 |
| Dundee, | 12½ | @ 15 | Porto Rico, | 7 | @ 8½ |
| Bagging, | 10 | @ 12 | St. Orleans, | 8 | @ 8 |
| Domestic Goods— | | | Tallow, | 10 | @ 0 |
| Bro. Sheeting, 4 qr. | | 8 | Tabacco, leaf, | 2½ | @ 4 |
| Osnaburgs, | 00 | @ 10 | White Lead, | 2¼ | @ 3 |
| Cotton yarns, | 16½ | @ 17 | Window Glass— | | |
| Flour, super. | 6 00 | @ 0 00 | 8x10 | 2 | @ 2½ |
| " fine, | 5 75 | @ 0 00 | 10x12 | 2¾ | @ 3 |
| " X | 5 50 | @ 0 00 | Wool, | 25 | @ 00 |

WILMINGTON, Nov. 21, 10 A. M.

Naval Stores.—In Turpentine we note further sales on Saturday of 300 bbls. and this morning of 610 do. at $3 85 for virgin and yellow dip. and $2 15 @ 2 20 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. The market is rather dull, and buyers do not seem disposed to offer more than $3 75 for soft.———In Spirits Tuapentine we can hear of no transactions since our last report. The article on Saturday was extremely dull, and parcels were offered at 62c. ℔ gallon, without finding a buyer. Nothing doing this morning.———In Tar we note 50 bbls. having sold on Saturday at $2 30 ℔ barrel.

Timber.—Sales of five rafts at $8 50, 9, 10, @ 11 50 ℔ M.

NEW-BERNE, Nov, 18, 1853.

Bacon.—A lot of about 1,000 lbs. of Sides and Shoulders was sold on Monday at 9c. ℔ lb.; receipts since that time have been light, with small sales from carts at same price. Market closing dull.

Beef.—We note sales of Dressed Beef at 3½ @ 4c. ℔ lb. by the quarter, and one sale by the side at 4c

Beeswax.—No change—demand good.

Corn.—Supply on hand light and demand good at 65c. ℔ bushel;

Eggs continue without change and in demand at our last week's quotation.

Lard.—Sales during the week at 10 @ 10½c. ℔ lb.

Meal.—There has not been so much inquiry ior Meal this week, the market being well supplied.—Last sales this morning at 80c., and purchasers showing but little disposition to buy.

Pork.—Pork begins to come in more freely in carts and sells from 5 @ 6½c. ℔ lb. Sales of single hogs this morning at 7 cents.

Peas.—A lot of 1,170 lbs. of Clay Peas in the hull sold this morning at $1 ℔ cwt. No sales of other kinds.

Potatoes.—Sweet Potatoes sell at 35c. ℔ bushel by the quantity.

Shingles.—We note sales of $2 80 @ 3 00 in demand.

Staves.—No sales to note. We quote them at $17 @ 18.

Tar.—No sales to report.

Turpentine.—There has been a considerable quantity of Turpentine coming in the past week, and sales were made at $4 25, 4 30, and a lot filling an engagement at 4 40, closing to-day at 4 30. We hear of engagements being made, to be delivered this month, at 4 25.

BALTIMORE, 21st, 1853.

We note more firmness in the Flour market. Sales to day of 4400 bbls Howard street brands at 6 62½; also, 700 bbls, do. choice at $6 75 ℔ bbl. Sales also of 2300 bbls City Mills at $6 75 ℔ bbl. Some millers are not disposed to take this price, and are asking $7. Rye Flour $5, and Corn Meal 3 75½ @ $4 ℔ lb.—There is a better feeling in Wheat. About 18,000 bushels offerred this morning, and mostly sold at 1 38 @ $1 43 for red, to 1 49 @ $1 54 ℔ bushel for good to prime white. No family flour white sold.—Inferior lots 3 to 10 cents per bushel below the above figures. These prices show an advance of 3 to 4 cents on the quotations of Saturday. Corn—About 11,000 bushels offered, and mostly sold at 70 @ 72 cents for old yellow, new do. 60 @ 67 cents; old white 70 @ 72 cents, and new do. 60 @ 65 cents ℔ bushel. Rye—We quote Pennsylvania Rye at 93 cents, Maryland and Virginia Rye 75 @ 78 cents ℔ bushel.—Oats—Sales of Pennsylvania at 46 cents, Maryland 43 @ 44 cents, Virginia do. 40 42 cents, and inferior Virginia Oats 33 @ 40 cents ℔ bushel. Seeds unchanged—Clover 6 50 @ $6 75, Timothy 2 87 @ $3, and Flaxseed $1 20 ℔ bushel. Coffee is firm. We note sales of 1,800 bags Rio at prices ranging from 10⅝ @ 11 to 12 cents ℔ lb., as to quality; the bulk at 11¼ cents. Sugars some-what firmer, and tending upward. Molasses unchanged. Rice 4⅜ @ 4⅝ cents ℔ lb. The Provision market is very quiet. No sales of moment, and prices remain nominally as before with a downward tendency. Mess Pork nominal at $16 50; Prime do, 13 50 ℔ bbl. Mess Beef 15 ℔ bbl Bacon shoulders and sides at 7¼ @ 7⅝ cents, and hams 10 @ 12 cents ℔ lb. Lard in bbls, 10¼ @ 10⅝ cents, and in kegs 11¼ @ 11⅝ cents ℔ lb. Butter in kegs 14 @ 15 cents, rool 17 @ 19 cts ℔ lb. Cheese 9⅝ @ 10½ cts ℔ lb.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5th.—Cotton is dull and prices ir regular, especially for inferior sorts, Prices were however, not quotable lower, Sales of the week 32,880 bales, of which speculators took 4,250, and exporters 4,020 bales, Fair Mobile 6¼d., Middling 5¼d, closing dull. Stock 706,580 bales.

Breadstuffs were in more limited demand at 3d 4d, Decline in wheat, and 6s @ 2s 6d. reduction flour. Corn quiet and unchanged. White wheat 1 6d @ 20s 10d.; Western Canal flour 36 @ 36s, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 37s @ 37s 6d. tra Indian Corn 46s.

Provisions were dull. Bacon Shoulders in fair mand, at 30s. Lard quiet at 59s. Tallow dull a decline.

Sales of 4,000 bbls. rosin at 6s. 6d. for common 13s, for fine. No sales of tar or crude turpentine. Sales of spirits turpentine at 58s.

Rice firm. Congou teas had advanced 1d. @ No sales coffee. Prices firm. Sales of the past mo 1,000 hhds.


## JUST RECEIVED,

AT the Goldsboro' Book Store, a large 13 School Books, which will be sold low.

Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist, Hymn B Episcopal Prayer Book; Common, Turkey and Velvet bound Bibles, of all sizes and prices, from down; Clark's Commentaries; Benson's do.; Bibl Dictionaries; Buttonworth's Concordiance; Moody New Testament; National Magazine; Magazine Art; Popular Education; History of Hungary; Th Alps. Large lot of

**Music Books and Music.**

The Right Way, or Practical Lessons on the logue; Gems of Female Biography; Dunglison Medical Dictionary; Rigsby's System of Midwifery Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Wood's Practice of Me icine; Miss Leslie's Behavior Book; Book of Man ners; Bridal Greetings, and a great many other Books, *Fancy Articles*, and Stationery constantly on hand, and will be sold low; also, Musical Instruments and Music. Any Book wanted, and not on hand, will be ordered immediately.

J. R. WHITAKER, *Agent.*

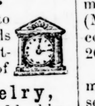
Goldsboro', Nov. 22, 1853. 31—tf.

☞ Republican & Patriot copy.

## CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY!

**Fall and Winter Trade.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and customers, that he has greatly increased his former stock of



**Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry,**

by a large and well assorted supply, selected by himself, purposely for the LFAHL & WINTER TRADE, all of which he is daily receiving, at the

SIGN OF THE "GOLD WATCH,"

*Nearly opposite Mrs. Griswold's Hotel.*

He has now on hand a large and select stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Gold Breast, Guard, and Fob Chains, Gold Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Gold Sleeve and Breast Buttons, Gold Bracelets and Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Spectacles, beautiful Fans, inlaid with pearl—a new and rich pattern; Pen and Pocket Knives of superior qualities, Porte Monnaies, Wade & Butcher's, and the Leecoultre Razors, Segar Cases, Ladies Port Folios, Jet Bracelets and Broaches. A large and select assortment of Clocks; Hair Brushes; English and Buffalo Dressing Combs, &c., &c.

It is his aim to extend his patronage solely by personal attention to his business and punctually to his engagements, and he will therefore endeavor to do his work in such a way as will satisfy his customers, maintain his reputation, and secure for him the friendship and esteem of all his patrons.

W. SEYMOUR.

Goldsboro', Nov. 2, 1853. 31—

## WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

GOLDSBORO,' N. C.

WM. ROBINSON, President, and Principal of the Classical Department.

John Robinson, Principal of the English Department, and Professor of Mathematics.

Miss. Emily Webb, Principal of the Female School.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Wm. K. Lane, Richard Washington, John A. Green, Wm. T. Dortch, J. J. Bal Wm. B. Edmundson, John T. Kennedy, Council B Wm. C. Bryan, and William Robinson.

The Spring Session of each year will open on the 1st Monday in January, and close on the 4th Friday in May.

The Fall Term will open on the 1st Monday in July, and close on the 4th Friday in November.

The school is in a flourishing condition, and the large number of students already in attendance, fully attests the wide spread reputation of MR. ROBINSON as a thorough and practical teacher, who, with competent assistants, are laboaing with indefatigable zeal, for the prosperity of the Institution.

There will be an Annual Examination at the close of each Spring Term, and in order to prepare creditably for this, it is earnestly desired that students should be always present at the opening of each session.

For rates of tuition, terms of admision &c., address the Principal.

JOHN A. GREEN, Sect'y.

Goldsboro', 2d Nov., 1853. 29—

☞ The papers publishing our advertisement will please make it correspond with this and copy till 15th January.

## MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. CASTEX respectfully announces to the Ladies of Goldsboro', and surrounding country, that she is now receiving and opening at her Store on West Centre St., (well known as the Office occupied by Dr. Evans,) a fine and well selected assortment of

**MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS,**

of every description, consisting in part of the following articles:

Silk, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Head-Dresses, Dress, Silks, Ladies Dress Caps; an excellent assortment of Trimmings of the latest styles; Under-sleeves, Collars, Capes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Corsets, Plaid Ginghams, Laces and Edgings; Cloaks and Mantillas, Sacks, for children; Boys' Hats and Caps. Also an assortment of Candies for the youthful folks.

Her goods were selected under her own supervision, and she will guarantee that they will give entire satisfaction to all who may desire articles which are durable, and at the same time fashionable.

Mrs. C. is also prepared to execute all orders of workmanship in her line of business, having in her employ competent Dress-Makers and Milliners.—She earnestly solicits a full share of patronage from a generous public.

Goldsboro', Oct. 12, 1853. 25—tf.

## UNION ACADEMY.

THE Fifth Session of this Academy will commence on Monday, Oct. 10, having engaged the services of E. D. Baker, A. B., for ten months, and the pupils will be entirely under his charge.

The course of instruction will be thorough and exact, and conducted, as far as practicable, with a view to the future pursuits of the students. The discipline will be strict and uniform, always enforced with a regard to the moral improvement of the pupils.

Scholars will be admitted at any period of the session, although it is desirable that they should attend as early in the Session as possible.

Tuition will be charged from the time of entrance, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

TERMS OF TUITION FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Junior Department including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., | $ 6 00 |
| English Grammar, Geography, &c., | 8 00 |
| Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Linear and Perspective Drawing, &c., | 12 00 |
| Latin, Greek and French Languages, | 15 00 |

Board, including washing and fuel, may be obtained at $5 per month.

T. W. WHITLEY,
JAS. M. WHITLEY,
ELIJAH ATKINSON. } Trustees.

Johnston County, N. C. October 5th, 1853. 27—tf.

**PERFUMERY** AND FANCY ARTICLES —We are in receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Perfumery and Fancy Articles ever brought to N. C. All of which will be sold very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE. Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

**JOB PRINTING**

Executed with neatness and despatch at this Office

## B. F. GRADY,

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

*WILMINGTON, N. C.*

*Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.*

Office at the Store of Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street.

November 1st, 1853. 29—3m.

**FRANKLINTON**

## MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

**Franklin County, North-Carolina.**

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,

*Principal of the Male Department.*

MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON,

*Principal of the Female Department.*

THE Spring Term of each year will open on the 1st Monday in January, and close on the 4th Friday in May.

The Fall Term will open on the 1st Monday in July, and close on the 4th Friday in November.

Board per month, in town, including room, washing and fuel, $7. Near town $6.

*Tuition per Session in the Male Department:*

Preparatory course Ten Dollars; Regular English Course 1st year Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents; 2d year Fourteen Dollars; 3d or senior year Fifteen Dollars. Regular English with Classics, 1st, 2d and 3d years Fifteen Dollars; 4th or Senior year Twenty Dollars. Linear Drawing, Penmanship and Vocal Music are gratuitous exercises, for which no charge is made.

*Tuition per Session in the Female Department:*

Preparatory Course $10; Reg. Eng. Course of 3 years $12 50. The Reg. Eng. Course, with the addition of Ancient and Moderu languages, contemplates a period of 4 years.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES.—Tuition on Piano $17; use of Instrument $3; tuition on Guitar $17; use of Instrument $5. Sol. Feggio lessons 7 50. French and Latin $5. Pendiling and Drawing in Crayon $5. Painting in Pastile $10; in Oil colors (Monochromatic or Polychromatic) Painting in water colors each, 7 50. Ornamental needle work $5.

EXTRA.—The newly organized Institution opens under the most favorable auspices. The Trustees having for their object the establishment in this place of some time a Literary Institution of the *first order*, feel confident of success in meeting with much effort fortunately secured as its principal the above well known, talented and successful Instructors.

FRANKLINTON—Besides its location is a pleasant, enterprising village, lies north of Raleigh, immediately on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and easily accessible from all parts. In point of morals, with its entire exemption from usual village dissipations, is offering unusual inducements to justly regarded as a place of which, it might be proper the student: it is at a distance, that the town sustains *no house to state to parents engaging or the retail of spirituous liquors!*

In point of healthfulness it cannot be surpassed, situated as it is in a dry elevated portion of country, in the north central part of the State, and thus free from the diseases to its extremes.

The Male and Female departments are distinct.—The buildings are well arranged and pleasantly located, in different portions, and near the border of the village, admirably combining the advantages and country.

The Students will be well regulated boarding houses, in the immediate vicinity of their respective Departments, with stees and Instructors, and under the supervision of the Principals. In short, it is designed in this Institution the co-operation of Teachers and Trustees, safe and agreeable resort to the young, for moral and physical education.

N. B.—Parents and are requested to second us in our efforts their children and wards on the *first day* term, and by stating particulars concerning expenditures, &c. The deposit of funds for tuition with the Principals or Trustees, is recommended, except in cases of very urgent necessity.

No deduction for loss of in the village.

Text-Books can be obtained for a circular containing full particulars, address the Principals or Secretary.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

E. A. CRUDUP, Sec'y.

November 8, 1853. 29—tf 15.

GOLDSBORO'

## DRUG STORE,

VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro, N. C., wish to impress upon the minds of the citizens not only of Wayne County, but the whole of this portion of the State, that they have on hand, and are daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in North Carolina.—They call attention to the following catalogue, which, though imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea of their assortment, viz:

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 lbs. | Acetic Acid | 6 oz. | Elaterium (Clut.) |
| 5 " | Benzoic " | 20 | Rolls Emp Adhesive |
| 10 " | Citric " | | All kinds of Extracts and Confections |
| 25 oz | Hydroeyanic do | | |
| 5 | Carboy's Sulphuric do | 50 | lbs Hoffman's Anodyne |
| 3 | do Nitric do | 10 | " Fowler's Solution |
| 3 | do Muriatic do | 25 | " Goulard's Ext Lead |
| 20 lbs | Sulphuric Aether | 10 | " Iodine |
| 5 | Carboy's Spts. Nitre | 10 | " Iodide Potassae |
| 4 | Boxes Tartaric Acid | 10 | "Citrate Iron |
| 5 | Carboy's Aqr Ammonia | 20 | ox do do and Qui. |
| 5 | do Spts do | 20 | " Lactate do |
| 50 lbs | Carbonate do | 50 | " Balsam Copaiba |
| 25 " | Liq Ammonia | 100 | " Quinine |
| 5 " | Tartar Emetic | 10 | doz Seidlitz Powders |
| 5 " | Pulv Antiamonialis | 100 | gals. Castor Oil |
| 5 " | Golder Sulphurat do | 100 | " Flor Sulphur |
| 25 " | Blue Mass | 10 | bbls Glue |
| 10 " | Sub Nit Bismuth | 5 | " Printer's Glue |
| 35 " | Calomel [Opt] | 20 | lbs Opium [Turky] |
| 25 " | Gum Camphor | | Shakers Herbs |
| 200 " | Chloride Lime | 50 | " Gum Arabic |
| 20 " | Chloroform | 25 | " do Assafoedita |
| 50 " | Peruvian Bark | 1 | Bale Senna Alix |

PATENT MEDICINES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 doz | Mexican Mustang Liniment | 12 " | Horseman's Hope |
| 24 " | Hoofland's German Bitters | 12 " | Carter's Spanish Mixture |
| A large supply of Drs, Jayne's and Rose's Medicines kept constantly on hand | | 6 " | Gray's Ointment |
| | | 10 " | Green Mountain do |
| | | A large supply of Greafeuberge Medicines | |
| 1 gross | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral | R. R. R. Remedies. and in fact almost every kind of Patent Medicine that can be called for. | |
| 24 doz | Brown's Essence of Jam Ginger | | |

PAINTS, OILS, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 125 kegs | Pure White Lead | 50 " | Chrom Green Dry and in Oil |
| 90 " | Extra do | 50 " | Chrom Yellow do |
| 40 " | No 1 do | 25 " | Prussian Blue |
| 25 " | Zinc Paint | 4 bbls | Linseed Oil |
| 1 bbl | Drop Black | 1 " | Cepal Varnish |
| 1000 | Yellow Ochre | 1 bbl | Japan do |
| 2 casks | Spanish Brown | 1 " | Black do |
| 2 " | Venetian Bed | &c., &c., &c., &c., | |
| 5 kegs | Red Lead | | |
| 5 " | Litharge | | |
| 1100 lbs | Putty | | |

GLASS WARE, &C.

50 gross Vials, assorted
5 crates 3 hhds of Druggist's shop Furniture
125 boxes French and American Window Glass.

PERFUMERY, &C.

We have a very large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet articles, which we wil sell very low.

We would say to all Physicians who wish to replenish their stock, that they may confidently rely upon getting the best of articles, as the whole of our assortment was purchased under the immediate supervision of the senior partner of the firm (who as a druggist, is second to none in the State) with especial reference to their purity, medicinal action, and, adaptation to the purposes required, and also with the utmost regard to theirmeeting the approval of customers and consumers. Having said this much, we make our bow to the Public, whom we hope to be able to call a generous one.

AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN.
JOHN SWANN MOORE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 27 1853. 28

AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN. JOHN SWANN MOORE.

## VAUGHAN & MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

**ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN CHEMICALS,**

**Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs;**

FRENCH & AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c., &c.,

*Corner of West Centre and Chesnut-sts.,*

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Goldsboro', Aug. 30, 1853. 19—

## NEW GOODS!

**CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!**

## W. S. BONNER,

OPPOSITE the Post Office, offers to the citizens of Wayne a choice assortment of

**Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,**

Consisting of Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Homespuns, Kerseys, Blankets, Calicoes, Cashmeres, Mouselin D' Lanes, Handkerchiefs of all daseriptions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes of all sorts and sizes, Umbrellas, Carpet bags, and every thing that can please the eye or protect the body. Also, a large assortment of

**Groceries,**

Consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Cheese, Crackers, Butter, Fish, Beef, Tongues, and every thing usually kept in the Family Grocery line. In this Department he has a select Stock of choice

**Crockery,**

Consisting of Plates, Cups and Saucers, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, and a neat asaortment of Glass ware.

To complete his Stock and to supply every want of his old friends, the farmers, he offers them an assortment of articles of

**Hardware,**

Consisting of Spades, Shovels, Pots, Ovens, Fryingpans, Skillets, Andirons, Sadirons, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Buckets, &c., &c. Also a general assortment of House Carpenters' tools unequalled in the place, all of which he pledges himself to sell at the lowest Cash price.

Wm. S. Bonner lives near the corner
West Center and Chestnut sts.,
Where he sells his cheap goods,
Both to wear and for food.
Come, dress, and buy something to eat;
Come farmers, come tinkers, come tailors,
Come carpenters, sheriffs, and jailors;
Come lawyers, and doctors, and nailers,
To Bonner's Cheap Store—'tis a treat.

Goldsboro', Oct. 27, 1853. 27—tf.

## GRISWOLD & COBB,

*(Successors to GREGORY & GRISWOLD,)*

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Wayne and the surrounding country, that they are daily receiving from the Northern markets their

**FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS,**

of every variety and style,

**HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,**

of every style and price.

**Bonnets, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,**

and, in fact, almost every article usually called for in a retail store.

They invite the community to call and examine their stock before they purchase, feeling confident it will be to their advantage to do so. They take pleasure in exhibiting their Goods—do not grumble if they don't purchase after examining them.

They will give the Highest Market Price for Produce, and sell as low as any other establishment in the place, for CASH, or good responsible credit.

The senior partner of this Firm, duly thankful for the liberal patronage which the *old establishment* received at the hands of a generous public, sincerely hopes that his numerous friends and customers will still find it to their interest to give him a call, assuring them that they shall always be treated with the same generous courtesy and fair dealing as heretofore.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—

**Competition is the Life of Trade.**

GOLDSBORO'

**CONFECTIONARY & GROCERY STORE.**

## E. B. WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Goldsboro' and surrounding country, for the liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to him, and announces that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now receiving a choice lot of Confectionary, Groceries, and other articles. The following comprises a part of his stock:

**Groceries.**

Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Green Tea, Black Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Pickles, Preserves, Flour, Meal, Butter Crackers, Butter, Lard, Yeast Powders, Saleratus, Salt, Pickled Herrings, Scotch Herrings, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Candles, Soaps, Starch, Matches, &c.

**Confectionaries.**

A choice and well selected assortment of Candies, of the finest flavor. Dried Figs, Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts, Butter Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c.

E. B. W. still carries on his *SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY* in connexion with the above business. He has a selection of STOCK for the manufacture of Harness and other articles in his line of business, which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the State.—His work is also made durable, and is warranted and no mistake. Give him a trial.

☞ Agent for the sale of Dr. Keeler's Family Medicines. Also, for Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

E. B. W.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—tf.

**1,300 ACRES VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**

SITUATED in Greene County, 14 miles east of Goldsboro', and 3 miles from the Railroad survey. From Goldsboro' to Beaufort there are 600 acres of the land cleared, lying in about a square, and very level; and there remains batween two and three hundred acres of fine land, uncleared, adjoining the cleared land; the ballance in good timber and turpentine land. This place is inferior to none in the County, in point of health, fertility, convenience to manage, ease of cultivation, or for fertilizing substances to improve the production of the soil. The fences are among the best in the country; the place is in good repair; there ate 2 two-story dwellings and all necessary out houses, all in good repair, on an equal division of the land. Persons wishing to purchase can do so on easy and accommodating terms. For further information address the Subscriber, personally or by letter, JESSE HARDY.

Snow-Hill, Greene Co., N. C., 30—3m.

November 11, 1853.

## MORE NEW GOODS!

## GREAT BARGAINS!

**HENRY STROUSE,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Goldsboro and the adjoining country, that he has just returned from the Northern cities, and is now receiving at his Store, one door North of Washington & Andrews, a very large and complete assortment of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**

Consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Mous line Delaines, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Ginghams; a choice lot of Prints, also, a fine assortment of Jaconet, Swiss, and Checked Muslins; Bobbinet, Lace, and Edgings; a large assortment of Domestics, bleached and unbleached. Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Counterpanes, Table Cloths, &c., &c. A choice lot of Silk Bonnets, Also, a very large stock of

**Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing,**

Over, Frock, Sack, and Dress Coats; a fine lot of Cloaks, Pants, and Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

*BOOTS AND SHOES, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING BAGS, CARPETING, &c., &c.*

The above Goods will be sold, for Cash, as low as they can be bought at any market in the State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a discerning public, the subscriber returns his acknowledgements, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Goldsbro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—

**WHITE LEAD,** LINSEED OIL, & WINDOW GLASS.—We keep constantly on hand a very large stock of all kinds of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., which we will sell as low as can be bought in the State.

*VAUGHAN & MOORE.*

Goldsboro', Oct. 4. 24—

**JUST RECEIVED,**

5 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda,
4 Bale Hops,
3 Bbls. Lamp Black,
500 lbs. Putty.

Warranted to be of the finest quality, and for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Wholesale Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

**TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.**

THE Subscriber wishes to employ TWO WOOD WORKMEN and ONE CARRIAGE PAINTER, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given.

Prompt attention is requested, as the hands are wanted immediately. Address, "Jericho, Wayne County." JAMES M. DAVIS.

White Hall, June 29, 1853. 10—tf

## DR. M. D. CRATON,

WOULD inform the citizens of Wayne that he has permanently located himself in the town of Goldsboro'. Having been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for the last three years in the South West, and from his previous, almost entire success, he is led to hope he may receive a liberal share of the public patronage. He may be found at all times at his office, opposite Dr. Davis', during the day, and at the residence of Mr. Stammire at night, when not professionally engaged.

20—tf.

**PATENT MEDICINES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Gross | Hoofland's German Bitters, |
| 1 do | Brown's Ess. Jam. Ginger, |
| 1 1-2 do | Townsend's Sarsaparilla, |
| 50 Doz | Mexican Mustang Liniment |
| 10 do | Carter's Spanish Mixture, |
| 6 do | McMun's Elixir Opium, |

All of Dr. J. S. Rose's popular Medicines. Call and get an Almanac gratis. For sale by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

**TO PAINTERS—**

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 | Kegs Zinc White, |
| 2 | Casks Spanish Brown, |
| 2 | do Venetian Red, |
| 3 | Kegs Red Lead, |
| 2 | do Lar hag, |
| 1000 lbs. | Yellow Ochre, |
| 100 do | Turkey Umber, |
| 1 

# Humorous.

## A BROTH OF A BOY.

It was accidentally heard by us as we slowly paced our way home to the meridional meal, but it was a characteristic Young America dialogue, so we took mental notes and here it is:

Two boys trudging along arm in arm, with that free but awkward swing of the limbs habitual to all boys. Who they were, where going, or whence coming, deponent knoweth not. The elder was about fifteen, and was dressed in fashionable young man's style; the other was about eleven or twelve, and was more boyishly clad.

*Elder Young America.*—Are you going to the 'lection Jim?

*T'other Young 'Un.*—No; mother won't let me. She says I might get hurt.

*Elder*—(With a tone of the most utter contempt.) What does she know about it? I'm a going, I tell you, and such fun as we'll have—you never know'd!

*Younger*—But mother says they get drunk and fight—oh my, how they fight!

*Elder*—And I reckon they do hoss. A'nt that fun? It don't hurt a man to get a little boozy now and then. Uncle says it's good for the health. Why, Jim, you know Billy Happins?

*Younger*—That little red haired feller?

*Elder*—Yes—with the freckled face you know.

*Younger*—And turn'up nose.

*Elder*—Yes, that's him—well, his sister got married, you know.

*Younger* My! You don't say so!

*Elder*—Ye-e-es.

*Younger*—Why, Tom, you used to say she was your sweetheart.

*Elder*—Ye-e-es! So I did Jimmy. But that's a long time ago, you know. I've had several since you know.

*Younger*—Jiminy!

*Elder*—Ye-e-es! That's the way Uncle does, and he's prime, you know—Uncle is. Well, she got married, you know, and I went to the wedding.

*Younger*—Wasn't it fine!

*Elder*—I reckon it was bang up, now, I tell you. You ought to ha' seen my pantaloons! and sich gloves! and them boots! The heels were so long! (showing a rather extravagant and imaginary length on his hand.)

*Younger*—(Opening his eyes.) My jiminy criminy! Didn't you fall.

*Elder*—No; Uncle showed me how to wear 'em. Didn't I pitch in among the girls, though! There was some dancing going on there. The girls all fell in love with me. And such fun as we had! I made 'em all drink champagne, you know; and Uncle—he was there in his bran new red vest, you know—Uncle, says he: "Go it, little one! and says I: "I'm a wentin, old boy!" Wasn't that fun, Jim?

*Younger*—(In undisguised admiration.) It beats football Tom!

*Elder.*—Well, we danced and flirted, and the girls drank champagne, and I drank champagne, and Uncle drank champagne, and the ladies drank champagne, and such a time as we had and went home at three o'clock in the morning with Uncle, and we were both so tipsy! Jewhilikins, were'nt we tipsy!

*Younger*—Oh! my Tom, why didn't you take me, too!

*Elder*—Why, what could *you* say to a pretty girl, you whipper snapper! Wait till you get to wearing stand up collars *like me.*

At this last bit of self-esteem and progressiveness we bursut out a laughing much,to the Young America, astonishment—and as we did not know how far his antipathy to *Middle aged America* might go, we prudently disappeared around a corner, leaving him pulling up the said shirt collar with an air of determination that boded us no good.

*N. Orleans Picayune.*

THE DEVIL AND THE COUNT; A GERMAN NOVEL IN MINIATURE.—A certain Count, who, in order to rise the wind, had made a league with the Old Gentleman, violated his engagement, and was suddenly waited upon by his diabolical creditor, who, with a grin on his face, cried out to his victim: "Come, we must be off immediately!" The Count appeared most terrified. In a timid tone of expostulation, he said: "Our agreement was for forty years; only 20 have elapsed; must I go?" "Yes," answered Satan, in a determined but dogged tone. "Grant me but a year?" "No!" "A day? "No!" "Then," said the Count, "you see this candle; it is an inch long. Whilst it is burning, here is another bottle, and a capital cigar to regale you. Will you not spare me until this candle is burnt out?" "Yes," answered the infernal guest. "Very well," said the Count, blowing out the candle and thrusting it into his pocket, "then I'm snug enough." So saying, he left the apartment by another door. The gentleman in black got up, his whole frame trembled with anger and his eyes scintillating with lurid corruscations of wrath. He seemed withal decidedly sneaking, and vanished with a clap of thunder!

HEARTLESS, VERILY.—The following dialougue was overheard, not long since in one of the New York Markets:

Boy.—Mr. Butcher how do you sell your beef this morning?

Butcher.—Why, 14 cents a pound, how much will you have?

Boy.—14 cents, eh? Have you got a *heart?*

Butcher.—No, just sold it.

Boy.—I just knowed you could not have a heart, and ax 14 cents a pound for beef. I'm sorry yon sold it, 'cause I'd like to have some meat.

A moment after, the boy was seen running out of the market-house, and a shin bone after him.

The following question is said by the New York *Era* to have created much excitement in a debating institution,—"What is the difference between there being conscience enough in all women, and women enough in all conscience?" After three weeks' discussion the president decided there *was* a difference, but wherein it consisted he was quite uncertain.

ACCOMMODATING.—"Billy, my boy, can't you eat a little more?" "Well, I don't know but I could, mother, if I stood up."

What three authors would you name in commenting on an extensive conflagration?—Dickens Howitt Burns.

"Pray, Miss C.," said a gentleman the other evening, "why are ladies so fond of officers?"

"How stupid!" replied she; is it not natural that a young lady should like a good *offer sir?*

"If you ever marry," said a Roman consul to his son, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting a meal of victuals, taste enough to dress herself, pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say.


## SECOND STOCK FOR FALL 1853.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, making their Stock larger than ever offered by them at this season, Consisting of

**Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,**
*Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing,*

To which they invite the attention of merchants of the Interior.

Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be paid.

HALL & SACKETT
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1853. 24—tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE
**WILMINGTON FREE PRESS**
AND
TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

JOHN E. BOWERS, Editor and Proprietor.
JAMES H. SMITH, Assistant Editor.
Wilmington, N. C.

BRETHREN:—We have devoted our paper to the Cause of **Temperance,** and beg your support in our endeavors to disseminate the TRUTHS of this great CAUSE. With your assistance much good can be accomplished. We do not intend in this Prospectus to say a very great deal *about* what we shall do—presuming merely to call your attention to the fact that the paper is now on a firm foundation and to a few points necessary to be mentioned. The success of this paper is now beyond a reasonable doubt; and the list is increasing daily. The design of the Editors is, to make it eminently worthy of much more extensive patronage, by giving, weekly, carefully selected Tales; Agricultural articles from rare works; choice Poetry; reliable intelligence of the cause of Temperance, the latest foreign news, local occurrences; and in a word to make the FREE PRESS worthy the support of all classes; to the Merchant, Lawyer, Doctor, Mechanic, to all and every one. It strongly behooves the friends of the cause in North-Carolina to sustain a paper of this class in her principal sea-port; and to have a faithful sentinel there to vindicate its interest. Let us hope that every one will feel it incumbent upon him to contribute his aid in support of the paper in behalf of which this Prospectus is published.

Persons reading this, will please endeavor to obtain subscribers, and forward to us as soon as practicable.

☞ Single copy Two Dollars; and in clubs of 10 at One Dollar and Fifty Cents; and to clubs of 20 or over, One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents per copy, sent to one address.

☞ All letters must be addressed to
JOHN E. BOWERS.
Wilmington, N. C. 29—

**JUST** RECEIVED—
100 ounces Sulphate Quinine,
10 do Ferriet Quinine Citras,
6 do Sulphate Morphine.
4 do Acetate do
4 do Valorianate do
2 do Veratria,
20 do Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds Blue Mass,
35 do Colomel, (Opt.,)
10 do Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s)
All of which will be sold low, by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Apotheearies and Druggists.
Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Tracts of Land, viz:

A TRACT ON MILL CREEK,

in Johnston County, near the Sampson County line, containing 837 acres, adjoining the lands of John Eason, Wi liam Eldridge, and others. There is a good Framed Dwelling. Well of good water, and all necessary Out-buildings, on the premises, and about Two Hundred acres of land in a state for cultivation. It is believed that this plantation will compare favorably, in point of fertility, with any upland in that section of country. Also,

A TRACT LYING ON LITTLE RIVER, Wayne County, containing about 670 acres. This tract is within 6 miles of Goldsboro', well timbered, and about One Hundred acres in a state for cultivation. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at Goldsboro'. Terms made easy.

J. J. HOOKS.
Goldsboro', Sept. 20, 1853. 22—if.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

ONE TRACT, of 112 acres, lying one mile west of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, seven miles north of Goldsboro', and two miles south of Pikeville. The land is of a very good quality to improve, and already in a good state of cultivation.—There are good common buildings on the premises, and several large MARL BEDS, very easy to come at, within two and three feet of the top of the ground.

ANOTHER TRACT, containing 92 acres, about two miles off, of good Turpentine and Timber land—there are already 8,000 boxes cut.

The subscriber will sell both tracts together, or separately, or will rent for ten years.

Persons wishing to buy will receive all necessary information on application, personally or by letter, to the proprietor.

BARCHIS H. BRADBURY.
Wayne County, Oct. 4, 1853. 24—1m.

**BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

S. W. WHITAKER

HAS just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving a large and varied assortment of articles comprised under the above heads.

Truly grateful for past favors, he can only promise his utmost endeavors to merit a continuance.
Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1853. 25—6t.

**DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.**

M. E. KENNEDY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne, and the adjoining counties, that he has located himself in Goldsboro' for an unlimited period, in Odd Fellows' Hall, where he will be pleased to see all who desire Likenesses of themselves, children, or friends. His Pictures are taken in the latest and most approved style, and he flatters himself he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a sitting. Call and see specimens.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—tf.

**VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his Plantation, containing nearly 700 acres, about 400 of which are under cultivation. The most of it is level, easy of culture, and susceptible of a high state of improvement. A comfortable Dwelling and Out Houses, an excellent Garden, and two wells of good water, are on the premises.

The productiveness and location of this land (lying 5 miles south of Goldsboro', and 1½ miles distant from Neuse River and the W. and R. Railroad) render it a most desirable residence.

I would like to sell this Land and the Negroes on it to the same individual. Terms accommodating.

JOHN C. SLOCUMB.
Oak Forest, Wayne Co.,
Oct. 19, 1853. 26—2m.

**LADIES,** if you want a beautiful white complexion, call at Vaughan & Moore's, and get a cake of Bazin's Nymph Soap. It removes Freckles, Sun Burn, Tan, &c. Give it a trial.
Goldsboro, O'ct. 4. 24—

**HAIR DYE.**

Do you admire the raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing;
But not to write a lengthy puff,
To give Black Hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when you go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to Moore & Vaughan.

We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn Gray or Red Hair to a fine Glossy Black. All of you who have Gray Hair or RED WHISKERS, will please call and have them Dyed, at
*VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.*
Goldsboro', Oct. 4. 24—

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

THE Subscribers will pay a suitable Reward for sufficient evidence to convict any person or persons of cutting timber, without permission, or planing in any way, on their Lands in Sampson County.

L. WHITFIELD,
A. WHITFIELD,
WM. B. WHITFIELD.
Whitehall, Nov. 16, 1852. 30—

**Transient and Permanent Boarding.**

THE Subscriber having rented that large and commodious House, on the

*Corner of Front and Market Streets,*

known as the "LONDON HOUSE," has had it thoroughly cleansed and painted throughout, and refitted in a handsome and comfortable manner, for the reception of Permanent and Transient Boarders. His Table will always be supplied with the best which this market affords, and no effort will be spared calculated to contribute to the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with their patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, May 5, 1852. 2—

**J. M. ROBINSON,**

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**

*Iron Axle-trees, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Cast Steel Hoes, Iron, Steel, Hoop-Iron, Truss-Hoops, Rivets, &c., &c.*

His Stock is now very full and complete, with many additions of new and useful articles in the Housekeeping line.

Merchants who are disposed to patronize Southern establishments, are guaranteed all articles in his line as low as they can be procured North.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 28, 1852. 23—

**JOHN A. PARKER,**
**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS, kept always on hand.

ALSO,
**Blake's Fire-Proof Paint,**
AND
**Mineral Composition Fire-Proof Paint.**

☞ All orders punctually attended to.
Wilmington, May, 1852. 2—y.

**NOTICE.**

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a partnership under the style and firm of Co-CONNELL & TOWNSHEND, for the purpose of furnishing WOOD-GAS LIGHT throughout the United States of America, by virtue of a Patent granted to Dr. Wm. P. McConnell, for the purpose of generating Gas, and the production of Tar, Coke, &c.

WM. P. McCONNELL,
WM. L. SHEPPARD.
Wilmington, May 26, 1853. 8—tf.

**HILLFIELD ACADEMY.**

JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.

THE FIFTH SESSION of the Academy will be opened on Monday the 27th of September, under the charge of S. A. O'DANIEL, A. B.

This Institution is situated in a healthy and beautiful section of the County, and board can be had with families of true worth, for $5 00 per month, free of extra charge.

TUITION.
For English branches, $8 to $12,00
" Latin and Greek, $15,00

A. POWELL, } *Trustees.*
J. SMITH, }
June 24, 1853. 10—6t.

**FLAVORING EXTRACTS.**—A good supply of all kinds, for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists.
Goldsboro', Sept. 6.

**GRAY'S OINTMENT.**—A large lot of Gray's Invaluable Ointment. For sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE
Druggists.
Goldsboro', Oct. 4, '53.

**GREEN AND BLACK TEA.**—
1 Chest of Delicious Young Hyson,
1 do. Superior Oolong Black Tea,
For sale very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists.
Goldsboro', Sept. 6.

**WINDOW GLASS.**
125 Boxes French and American Window Glass, just received and for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Druggists and Chemists.
Goldsboro, Aug. 2, 1853. 19—

**CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY!**
**SPRING SUPPLY.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and customers, that he has greatly increased his former stock of

**Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry,**

by a large and well assorted supply, selected by himself, purposely for the SPRING TRADE, all of which he is daily receiving, at the

SIGN OF THE "GOLD WATCH,"
*Nearly opposite Mrs. Griswold's Hotel.*

He has now on hand a large and select stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Gold Breast, Guard, and Fob Chains, Gold Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Gold Sleeve and Breast Buttons, Gold Bracelets and Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Spectacles, beautiful Fans, inlaid with pearl—a new and rich pattern; Pen and Pocket Knives of superior quality, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c.

It is his aim to extend his patronage solely by personal attention to his business and punctually to his engagements, and he will therefore endeavor to do his work in such a way as will satisfy his customers, maintain his reputation, and secure for him the friendship and esteem of all his patrons.

W. SEYMOUR.
Goldsboro', March, 1853. 44—

**CIRCULAR SAWS.**

THE subscriber has just completed his arrangements for supplying the best CIRCULAR SAWS made, and for keeping a stock on hand of all sizes, up to 60 inches.

Every Saw warranted, and sold at Manufacturer's prices.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, June 13, 1853. 8—tf.

JOS. W. GLASS,
**PORTRAIT PAINTER,**
**AT MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL.**
October4, 1853. 24—

**GEO. V. STRONG,**
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,**
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Office immediately in the rear of Dr. Dewey's, and opposite Mrs. Borden's Hotel.
May 12, 1853. 3—

S. W. WHITAKER,
**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**
**Wilmington, N. C.,**

Keeps on hand all the latest publications out; also, standard Literary, and School Books, Blank Books, Fancy Articles, Globes, the popular periodicals, &c.

Market street, nearly opposite the Carolina Hotel.
Wilmington, June 15, 1853. 8—tf.

**CAROLINA HOTEL.**
**Partnership Notice.**

R. B. WOOD, Proprietor, has this day associated with, in the Hotel business, NATHANIEL B. VINCENT. Thankful for past favors, by strict attention to business, we hope for a continuance of the same.

R. B. WOOD,
N. B. VINCENT.
Wilmington, June 1, 1853. 8—tf

THE "NEW ERA"
BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

HAVING lately received a full supply of JOB PRINTING MATERIALS, of the newest and most fashionable styles, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

**Book, Job, and Fancy Printing,**

in a style inferior to none in the State, and at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Particular attention will be paid to

**Bronze and Fancy Colored Printing,**

And no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

KENNEDY & SMALL.

**LOOK HERE!**
**The Greatest Patent of the Age!**
**LEATHER TANNED WITHOUT BARK!**
RECENTLY PATENTED BY DR. D. KENNEDY.

THE subscriber most respectfully solicits the attention of all concerned in the Leather business, the public generally, to this valuable improvement in the art of Tanning. By it a saving is effected of one-half in the expense, compared with the old process, by the use of Bark. The operation is performed in about one-fourth of the time. In the cost of the material there is a saving of fully one-half, and the same with regard to labor. But above all, it great advantages exist in this: the immensity of room required in the old process is almost entirely dispensed with, with a saving of capital amounting to more than half.

Further information on this subject, and specimens of all kinds of leather, and abundant testimony to the advantages of the process, may be obtained by calling on me, or H. R. Smeltzer, Agent, who will be in Goldsboro' in a few days, where he will remain for a short time, to dispose of rights on the most reasonable terms. Please call and make an examination of this great improvement.

DR. D. KENNEDY, Patentee.
June 15, 1853. 8—tf.

GOLDSBORO'
BOOK STORE.

JUST received, at the Goldsboro' Book Store, and ready for sale, the following list of

**BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND MUSIC.**

Large Family Bibles, prices ranging from $15 to $1,25; Methodist Hymn Books, Baptist and Presoyterian Hymn Books; Episcopal Prayer Books; large lot of Books from the American Tract and Bible Society.

**Miscellaneous Books.**

Life here and there; Thrilling Adventures by land and sea, by Bryan; Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean, by Willis; Pencilings by the Way; Rural Letters; People I have met; Hurry-Graphs; Home Life in Germany; Wild Jack, by Mrs. Hentz; Anecdotes of Steam Boats and Rail Roads, by an Old Man; City and Country Life, by Mrs. Mary Ide Torrey; Life Pictures, by T. S. Arthur; Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port Folio; Tales of the South; The Hair of Wycherly, by Graysar; Sword and Distaff; Wild Scenes in Kentucky; Romance of the Forum; Lyra, by Alice Carey; Walter Lorimer; Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair; Eclipse of Faith; Fountain of Life. Method of Grace; Knocking at the Door, by Rev John Flave; Memoir of Mary L. Ware; Life of Andrew Jackson; Life of Marion; Life of Lafayette; Life of Napoleon; French Revolution; The Scholar, the Gipsy and the Priest; Last Leaves of American History; and many others too tedious to name.

**School Books.**

Anthon's Sallust; Kaltschmidt's Latin Dictionary; Donegan's Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammar and Reader; Andrew's Latin Lessons; Wilson's Greek Testament; Smart's Translation of Horace; Entick's Latin Dictionary; Davie's Legendre; Surveying; Bourdon's Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry; Algebra; Parker's Philosophy; Parker's Series of Readers.

Scholar's Companion; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping; Willard's Universal History; Familiar Science; Perkin's Algebra; Chambers Elements of Drawing; Chamber's Philosophy; Chamber's Chemistry; Chamber's Zoology, &c Northend's Dialogues and Speaker; Theodore Thinker's First Lessons in Botany; Webster's Dictionary (unabridged); Webster's Royal Octavo; Clark's English Grammar; Smith's Grammar; Webster's and Walker's school Dictionary, Youths Manual of Geography, new work; Smiths arithmetic; Davises Arithmetic; Perkins Practical Arithmetic; Greenleaf Arithmetic; Parkers first, second, third, fourth and fifth readers; Towns, Websters, Prices, Towers and Cobbs Speller; William's Travelers Guide through the United States; Scribners Ready Reckoner; Smiths, Morses and Olneys Geography and Atlas.

**Stationary.**

Foolscap paper, White and Blue; Bill paper, Broad and Long; Ink, from ounce bottles up to quarts, Ink-stands of all qualities; Buff and White Envelopes; Slates and Pencils; Letter Paper of all descriptions; Blank Books, Ledgers, Jouruals, Day Books, (bound,) Pass Books, Waiers, Copy Books, Pens, Note paper and Envelopes.

**Musical Instruments.**

Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines, Accordeons, Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolettes.—Also, a large lot of Music on hand—Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Songs, &c., &c., &c.

J. R. WHITAKER, *Agent.*
Goldsboro', July 28, 1853. 14—

BUTT & GRANBERY,
**GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
**No. 9 Campbell's Wharf,**
NORFOLK, VA.,

HAVE on hand (and are constantly receiving additions to their Stock) Porto Rico, New Orleans, and Cuba Sugars; Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, and Clarified Brown and White Sugars; New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Cuba Molasses; G. A. and Blown Salt; Rio, Maracaibo, Laguayra, Maoilla, and Old Government Java Coffee; Roe and Gross Herrings; Adamantine, Tallow and Sperm Candles; Rice; Nutmegs; Cloves; Alspice; Mace; Segars; Tobacco; Starch; Pepper; Western Sides and Shoulders; Flour; Nails; Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines; O. L. D. Brandy; Schiedam Gin; Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey; Swan Gin; N. E. Rum; Wild Cherry Brandy; Old W. I. Rum; Old Apple Brandy, &c., &c., &c.
July 21, 1853. 13—

**BURNING FLUID** AND CAMPHENE.—A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists & Apothecaries.
Goldsboro', Sept. 6.

**WILLIAM BOGART,**
**CONTRACTOR,**
**CARPENTER AND BUILDER,**
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Sash, Blinds, and Doors, made and repaired at the shortest notice.

All communications through the Post Office, punctually attended to.
W. B.
Goldsboro', May 5, 1852. 2—

**TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.**

THE Subscriber has on hand, and is manufacturing at his Shop, in Goldsboro', SPIRIT BARRELS, of extra large size, which he will warrant to hold, or the price paid will be refunded.

JAMES CARBY
Goldsboro', April 11th, 1853 49—t

**A. MARTIN,**
**Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and General Agent,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Wilmington, May 5, 1852. 2—

**JOB PRINTING**
Executed with neatness and despatch at this Office.

**MEDICINES WORTHY A PLACE IN ALL FAMILIES,**
*Being Prepared by a Regular Graduate and Physician of thirty years Experience.*

DR. J. S. ROSE is an Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and graduated in 1820, from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors Physic, Chapman, Gibson, Coxe, James and Hare—names celebrated for Medical Science.

Being solicited by thousands of his patients to put up his Preparations, he now offers to the public, as the results of his experience for the last thirty years, the following valuable Family Medicines, *each one suited to a specific disease:*

FOR ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.—*Dr. J. S. Rose's Nervous and Invigorating Cordial.—The greatest Discovery in Medical Science!*—This astonishing Preparation for raising any weak constitution, debilitated by care, labor, study or disease, acts like a charm. It gives strength and appetite, and possesses great invigorating properties.

For Heart Disease, all Nervous Affections, Flatulence, Heart Burn, Restlessness, Numbness, Neuralgia, raising the spirits, and giving power to the whole system, it is almost miraculous in its effects. 50 cts. a bottle.

THE GREAT PAIN CURER.—*Do you suffer with any Pain?*—If you do you will find immediate relief by using *Dr. ROSE'S PAIN CURER.* It is the only preparation which cures, almost instantly, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, from Colds Pains in the Side, Back, or Limbs; Face, Ear, or Tooth Ache; Stomach or Bowels, Side or Back; Stiff Neck, Bruises, Corns, and Chilblains. Wherever you have pain, use the Pain Curer. Safe to all ages, price 12½, 25, and 50 cent bottles.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—*The Best Cough Syrup in the World.*—There are many *COUGH SYRUPS* which are mere palliatives. Dr. Rose's celebrated *EXPECTORANT or COUGH SYRUP* not only relieves the worst cough, but it allays all irritation of the Lungs or Throat, subdues any Bronchial affection, cures the Asthma, and is decidedly the best preparation for Consumption and all Lung diseases known. In bottles at 50 cts. and One Dollar.

FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—This distressing and frequently dangerous complaint yields and is cured by *Dr. ROSE'S celebrated WHOOPING COUGH SYRUP.* It allays the cough, and prevents inflammation and dropsy on the chest. It frequently cures in one week, and gives instant relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

*CHILDREN* are also liable to Croup, which dangerous complaint yields immediately to Dr. J. S. Rose's never failing *CROUP SYRUP.* Price Twenty-five cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVERS, AND GENERAL DEBILITY.—*Dr. Rose's Fever and Ague Tonic.*—The ague being the most common form of disease, and indeed the forerunner of most if not all other diseases, demands for its radical cure a remedy which has been well tested, possessing full power to eradicate disease and strengthen the constitution. This mixture, having never failed in a single case, is pronounced by thousands to be that remedy. Price fifty cents.

THE ONLY CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT AND INDIGESTION.—Thousands have been cured of the above complaints, and tens of thousands more can be cured, if they will take *Dr. J. S. ROSE'S DYSPEPTIC COMPOUND, and his ANTI-BILLIOUS or RAIL-ROAD PILLS.* The Dyspeptic Compound acts directly on the Liver and Stomach, whilst the Pills carry off all secretions, keeping the bowels open and regular, also giving strength and appetite. These medicines contain no Calomel or Mercury in any form but possess great tonic, alterative, stomach and livor compounds, which never injure, but always improve the constitution, as thousands can testify.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—Dr. J. S. Rose's Golden Pills, for Falling of the Womb, Female Weakness, Debility, and Relaxation, Fifty cents.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Female Specific, a remedy for painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, One Dollar.

All of the above preparations, with Dr. Rose's Medical Adviser to Persons in Sickness and in Health, to be had of *VAUGHAN & MOORE,* Goldsboro';
*S. J. HINSDALE,* Fayetteville;
*McNAIR & BAKER,* Tarboro';
*I. DISOSWAY,* Newberne, and of Dealers generally throughout the State.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—y.

**POCKET BOOK LOST.**

TAKEN or Stolen from my pocket on last Friday evening, my Pocket Book, containing the following papers and money: one check on the City Bank, New York, No. 3181; one note on John Massey for one hundred dollars, due over twelve months, the precise date not recollected; one note on George Daugtry, Jacob Baras and Eli Crench, securities, made payable to Reuben Wilder, guardian to Hillery Whitley, for one hundred and fifty dollars; also, a little the rise of three hundred dollars in Bank Notes.

I will pay a suitable reward to any person that will deliver me the said pocket book, papers, and money, or that will give me any information so that the thief may be apprehended.

All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above-named Notes or Check, or from paying them to any person except myself, as they are my property.

D. H. WHITLEY.
February 27, 1853. 43—tf.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

THE Subscriber desires to inform the public that he has purchased the Stock and interest of Messrs. McRAE & HARRISS, in the

**Agricultural Implement Business,**

and intends adding every useful article in that line, until his assortment shall be complete.

Having made arrangements with the most prominent manufacturers to have his Implements made to order, will enable him to have the best of each kind. He intends to sell them at the lowest price a good article can be afforded at. His old rule of having but one price, will be strictly adhered to in this branch of his business also.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1852. 23—

**NOTICE TO BUILDERS.**

THE Subscriber has established the following prices for his Lumber from this date, viz;

When delivered at my North-Carolina Mill, near Hood Swamp, for merchantable lumber $10 per 1000 feet; for rough edge—$5 per 1000 feet.

When delivered in Goldsboro' with my own teams $14 @ $15.

☞ All bills payable immediately on the delivery of the lumber, as the cash system will be inflexibly adhered to,

WM. J. ROUSE.
Goldsboro', N. C., June 1, 1853. 6—tf.

**LOST.**

ONE Promissory Note made payable by Furnifold Jernigan to James Kelly, for one thousand dollars, and dated about 7th or 8th of September, 1851. All persons are forbidden from trading for said note, and the said Jernigan is hereby forewarned from paying said note to any person save myself.

JAMES KELLY.
Goldsboro', 6th April, 1853. 48—tf

**THOMAS PRIDGEN** having determined to do all the good in his power to the citizens of Wayne, and the adjoining counties, in his way of altering Horses, gives notice, that he will have a brake prepared at his residence in Everittsville, where he will castrate Horses for $1 per head, and sear if required.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, will please make payment forthwith, as longer indulgence will not be given.

JETHRO MURPHREY.
July 21 1853. 13—tf.

**WHITE LEAD,** LINSEED OIL, &c.—
150 Kegs Pure Lead,
50 do Extra do
40 do No. 1 do
100 lbs Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil,
50 do do Yellow do
10 Bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint,
2 Bbls. Linseed Oil,
100 do Terra De Scienna,
For sale very low for cash, by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Druggists.
Goldsboro', Aug. 29, '53. 19—

**TO THE LADIES.**—We invite the attention of the Ladies to our assortment of Perfumery and Fancy articles, which we will be happy to show them at all times.

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
**SOUTHERN REMEDY.**

DR. JOHN BULL'S
**SARSAPARILLA.**

IT is put up in full quart bottles, and contains the strength of SIX TIMES as much pure Honduras Sarsaparilla as any similar preparation in America. Price, one dollar per bottle or six bottles for five dollars.

It has been a well-established fact, for years past, that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panacea for all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood, the use of mercury, intoxicating drinks, evil habits in youth, barrenness, etc. We boldly assert, that JOHN BULL'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is the only preparation before the public, that is prepared on strictly scientific principles, and of uniform strength. The Sarsaparilla is purchased without regard to price and every pound, before being used, is subject to the severest chemical tests, and its genuineness ascertained before being used in the manufacture of Bull's Sarsaparilla.

Bull's Sarsaparilla combines the virtues of several other valuable medical roots, together forming a compound, and producing the

**Greatest Curative Agent in the known World.**

This medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL—

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring worm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones and Joints, old Sores and Ulcers Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice, Costiveness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Weakness of the Chest, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Sick and Nervous Headache, Low Spirits Night Sweats, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases; and is a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, far superior to Blue Lick or Congress Water, Saltz, or Sedlitz Powders.

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**READ! READ!! READ!!!**

The truly wonderful and remarkable cures that have come under our immediate observation, have more than convinced us that Doctor Bull is a GREAT MAN, and that his Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is the most valuable combination of vegetable extracts that the science of chemistry has yet produced. All success to the Doctor, in his new enterprise, say we.—*Louisville Courier.*

We agree with our neighbor of the Courier, that Doctor Bull is a great man, and his Sarsaparilla a GREATER MEDICINE; and we are fully convinced that the Doctor with his Sarsaparilla, will create a far more enthusiastic excitement East, than Barnum did with Jenny Lind. We would not have our readers to understand us as classing the Doctor and his Sarsaparilla with Barnum and Jenny Lind, because all who spend their dollar for a bottle of Bull's Sarsaparilla will get its equivalent; and we have heard it slily hinted, that many after hearing the divine Jenny, and finding their pockets minus from ten to twenty dollars, thought it was paying pretty dear for the whistle. One objection we have to Bull's Sarsaparilla, and ONLY ONE—it is so exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and invigorating to the system, that, once in the habit of using it, it is equal to smoking fine regalias, chewing Longhorne's best, or drinking Walker's mint juleps—YOU CAN'T QUIT IT.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The above complimentary notices from the editors of of the Louisville Courier, and Democrat, were endorsed by Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., the distinguished editor of the Louisville Journal, in the following flattering notice.

There is no doubt in the world of the greatness of Doctor Bull, and the excellence of his Sarsaparilla. Some of the most scientific physicians in the city have applauded the Sarsaparilla, and, what is a great deal better, the million appear to be having a tremendous sale. The celebrated Jayne has from the profits of his medicine, built a granite palace in Philadelphia, seven stories high, and Dr. Bull if he chooses, can very soon build one twice as high as that. It is, we are told, very difficult for him to walk through our streets at all; as, he finds himself arrested, at every step, by grateful men and women, many of whom have traveled from great distances to look upon their benefactor, and to bless him for their wonderful restoration to health. The Doctor, with all his extraordinary merit, is very modest and retiring; yet we trust that the Eastern cities will, in justice to themselves, give a fitting reception to the distinguished man who has made as glorious a campaign against human diseases as Gen. Scott made against the Mexicans.

**NOTICE TO FEMALES.**

John Bull's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest female medicines now in existence. In those numerous cases where the constitution is debilitated, the nervous energy is lessened, when the efforts of nature are weak and deficient, or are profuse and overwrought, when the face is pale and colorless, the strength feeble and yielding, the spirit troubled and depressed, the health broken, mind shaken, and, consequently, the happiness destroyed, then Bull's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy. It assists Nature in the performance of her duty, braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, removes obstructions, checks excesses, creates pure and healthy blood, and imparts health and happiness. Were ladies, generally, to adopt the use of this medicine, we would see far less suffering, disease and unhappiness, among them, than now exists; health would take the place of disease, the rosy cheek would succeed the pallid face; we should have smiles instead of tears, and perhaps a happy long life, instead of one cut short by disease, or made miserable by continuous suffering and affliction. At that crit